



P R I N C I P I A

B O T A N I C A.



J. (B.W.) K

PRINCIPIA BOTANICA:

OR, A CONCISE AND
EASY INTRODUCTION

174a

TO THE

SEXUAL BOTANY

OF

L I N N Æ U S.

WITH THE GENERA;
THEIR MODE OF GROWTH,
(AS TREE, SHRUB, OR HERB;)
THE NUMBER OF SPECIES TO EACH GENUS;
WHERE PRINCIPALLY NATIVE;

AND

THE NUMBER INDIGENOUS TO THE BRITISH ISLES;
ARRANGED IN COLUMNS UNDER EACH CLASS AND ORDER;
AND DICESTED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER
SEVERAL GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.

By which Means most Plants may be thus far ascertained.

TOGETHER WITH

T H R E E I N D E X E S.

- I. Of the LINNÆAN GENERA accented, with the BRITISH NAMES.
- II. Of such TRIVIAL NAMES as were the GENERA of OLD AUTHORS.
- III. Of the BRITISH NAMES, with the LINNÆAN GENERA; to which are added many of the SPECIFIC NAMES.

ALSO,

A Table of several VEGETABLE DRUGS not in the Indexes.

And he spake of trees, from the Cedar that groweth in Libanon, even unto the Hyfsop that springeth out of the wall. I KINGS, IV. 33.

N E W A R K:

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MDCCLXXXVII.

PRINCIPIA BOTANICA:

OR
AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE
SEXUAL BOTANY

OF
LINNÆUS

WITH THE EXPLANATION
OF THE MODE OF GROWTH
OF THE SEEDS (FRUIT OR REED)
THE NUMBER OF SPECIES TO EACH ORDER;
WHERE TRINOMIAL NAMES ARE GIVEN;

Jos: Banks





P R E F A C E.

IT may seem unnecessary to attempt an introduction to *botany*, after so laborious and established a performance as that of Mr. Lee; but as that work is very diffuse, and more proper for an adept in the science, than a young student; it was thought a more easy way of inculcating the first principles might be adopted on a less scale; and by confining the necessary matter to each respective head, the whole might be so contracted, as to give a general idea of the system at one view; and the mind not left at large to expatiate over an unbounded prospect, which frequently creates confusion, and ends in disgust.

Another reason also occurred to render this attempt necessary; that the price might be so low, as not to deter those in less affluent circumstances, from entering into the paths of nature; and therefore, the plates of the several parts of the *fructification*, the forms of the *leaves*, &c. (which may be seen in every larger publication of *botany*) are omitted; as are also the
several

several tables of scientific terms, which will be easily acquired in a further progress.

By these means it is hoped to encourage a more extensive enquiry into the science; for nothing is more pleasing and instructive to the human mind, than to contemplate the harmony of creation, as nothing more strongly evinces the existence of a Supreme Cause.

It is impossible for the most laboured harangues, or the most subtle reasoning, to make so deep and lasting impressions in the mind, as the works themselves; and no part of natural history is more inviting than the science of *botany*, as the objects of it continually surround us, and present themselves before our eyes; many of them indeed leave us in autumn, and go into winter quarters, but, like the parting of friends, the pleasure is enhanced by our meeting again in the ensuing spring: neither is any part of natural history more useful for the most important purposes of life, as *food*, *drink*, *raiment*, &c. and what is still more valuable, *health*; for it supplies us with a very essential part of the *Materia medica*.

It is curious to observe the several ways nature hath chosen, for the protection of those plants she hath designed for particular purposes; some she hath armed with *thorns* or *prickles*, as a defence against the larger animals; others emit a *viscous matter* to annoy the voracious insect; to others she hath given *bitter*, *acrid*, or *narcotic juices*; she hath also

also given to many flowers *aromatic* and other *essential oils* ; all intended as weapons of defence against the depredations of a variety of animals, which would otherwise frustrate some higher intention.

Many of these plants, by the long experience of mankind, have already been converted into medicine, and other useful purposes ; and by the diffusion of botanical science, it is hoped, in many others, the virtues which yet lie dormant will be awakened ; and that those plants which are now ranked amongst destructive poisons, will gradually be reclaimed, and become a valuable acquisition to the science of *medicine*,

The analogy of plants as to their *virtues*, is well worth the enquiry of some able botanist, as the same virtues which are observed in a *genus*, do in a great measure run through all the *species* ; and in some cases a whole *order*, and even a whole *class*, will have the same predominant virtue.

It is hoped also some able enquirer into nature, will think it worthy attention to investigate the analogy and connection between *vegetables* and *minerals* ; and whether there exists such a sensible analogy, that by inspecting the plants which grow naturally on the surface of any place, the quality of the *soil* may be discovered, as also the several sorts of *minerals* it may contain.

R. W. D.

...to many flowers, and other
...all kinds of weapons of defence
...of a variety of insects,
...which would otherwise be some higher
...position.

Many of these plants, by the long experience
of mankind, have already been converted into
food, and other useful purposes, and by
the discovery of botanical sciences, it is hoped
in many others, the traces which are in do-
mant will be revealed, and that these plants
which are now found in the most desolate
regions, will gradually be cultivated, and be-
come a valuable acquisition to the science of
agriculture.


The analogy of plants to their uses is
not without its application to the human mind.
As the same mind is capable of different
uses, so the same mind is capable of different
uses, and in some cases, of different
uses, and even a whole mind, will have the same
predominant use.

It is hoped also, by the cultivation of the
mind, will think it worth while to investi-
gate the history and progress of the human
body and mind, and to discover the causes
of the various diseases, and the means of
preventing them, and to discover the causes
of the various diseases, and the means of
preventing them, and to discover the causes
of the various diseases, and the means of
preventing them.

R. W. D.



PRINCIPIA BOTANICA.

O part of *natural history* hath employed the pens of so many writers, as the science of *botany*, in order to distinguish and methodize the great variety of plants.

The systems most in esteem for this purpose, before *Linnaeus*, were those of *Ray* and *Tournefort*. *Ray* is said to have described 18655 species, including varieties; and his method or arrangement was founded upon the general habit or structure of plants, their growth, as trees, herbs, &c. their greater or less degree of perfection, the number of *petals*, *seed-leaves*, and various other circumstances, which he arranged in 33 classes.

Tournefort's method is chiefly founded upon the figure of the *petals*, which is preferable in that respect to others, *figure* being more constant than *number*: His classes are 22, subdivided into 698 *genera*, which are again subdivided into 10146 species and varieties.

But the SEXUAL SYSTEM of *Linnaeus* hath now superseded all others, by its concise and elegant arrangement, and by shewing the great analogy and nice connection between *plants* and *animals*: It is founded on the difference in the *sexes** of plants, and is divided into 24 *classes*, which are subdivided into
B several

* The Antients, as Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Aristotle, Heroditus, and Pliny, as well as the modern botanists, were well aware of the *sexes* in many plants, and thence concluded it might be the same in all; but the full investigation, and classing them according to their *sexes*, was reserved for *Linnaeus*.

several *orders*, and under the *orders* are ranked the respective *genera*,† with their attendant *species*: The names of the *classes* and *orders* are chiefly derived from the *greek*, those of the first 13 *classes* being expressive of the number of *stamina* or *males* in a flower; and those of the *orders*, of the number of *pistilla* or *females* in a flower; and the names of the other *classes* and *orders*, are also particularly expressive of the circumstances attending the *males* and *females* of the *genera*, under each respective *class* and *order*.

Therefore to investigate a plant, we must first find the *class* and *order* to which it belongs,§ for that is the grand foundation of the *system*; next we must find the *distinction* in that *order*; and then (by Linnæus's description) the *genus* or *family*,|| and afterwards the several *species* or *relations*; for the *genera* include a great number of *relative species*, distinguished by the *specific* difference of the *root*, the *trunk*, the *branches*, the *leaves*, &c. (yet all agreeing in the *essential generic* character) and are called by trivial names (expressive of the difference, or some other circumstances) added to the *generic* name.

The *essence* of every vegetable, says Linnæus, consists in the *fructification*, (or mode of *fruit-bearing*) and the *essence* of the *fructification* consists in the *flower* and *fruit*; the *essence* of the *flower* consists in the *antheræ* and *stigma*, and the *essence* of the *fruit* consists in the *seed*: Hence in his *Sexual Theory*, he necessarily makes
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† In the 6th edit. of Linnæus's *Genera Plantarum* are described 1239 genera, which have since been augmented to 1444.—See the *Systema Vegetabilium*, and the *Supplementum Plantarum*.

§ The *class* and *order* of any plant may be found by the explanation of the *classes* and *orders*.

|| The word *genus*, in natural history, is aptly compared to a *family*, with reference to some higher distinction; it is only an abstract idea expressed by some general name or term, comprehending a greater or less number of *species* or *relations*, resembling each other in certain established characters, or at least in the most essential parts.

the flower and fruit the foundation of his generic distinctions, and these are generally composed of seven parts.

1st, The CALYX. 2d, the COROLLA. 3d, the STAMINA. 4th, the PISTILLUM. 5th, the PERICARPIUM. 6th, the SEMINA. 7th, the RECEPTACULUM.

And the presence or absence, the number, figure, proportion, and situation of the several parts, constitute the *genus* : but as there are few *genera* wherein all the parts of the natural character are constant in every one of the *species* ; it is necessary to fix upon such circumstances as are constant in both *genus* and *species*, and call those the *essential* or *ruling* character ; as well the more easily to distinguish one *genus* from another, as to regulate and fix the several *species* and their varieties, to their respective *genera* ; for which purpose, in some cases, Linnæus was obliged to have recourse to the *nectarium*.*

The first *four* parts of the *fructification* are properly parts of the *flower*, and the last *three* are parts of the *fruit*.

I. The CALYX † (a *cup*) is the termination of the
B₂
outer

* See *nectarium* explained under *corolla*: And see the *Gen. Plantarum*, and the *Species Plantarum*, with the *Supplementum Plantarum*, for a particular description of each *genus* and *species*, according to the natural character: And see the *Systema Vegetabilium*, where the *genera* and *species* are discriminated according to their essential and specific differences; under several generic and specific distinctions.

† The *calyx* is considered a part of the *flower*, though it more generally attends, and is permanent with the *fruit*; as in the class *didynamia*, and most other plants; yet sometimes it drops before or with the *corolla*, and before the fruit is ripe; as in the class *tetradynamia*, and many other plants. It is also considered a part of the *flower*, as there is no instance of its coming out after the plant hath done flowering; yet in *patagonula* it is observed to grow to a much larger size in the *fruit*, than it had in the *flower*: In some plants there is none, or scarce perceptible; in others it is only a rim or border (*margo*). The *germen* is also considered as part of the *flower*, as being the base of the *pistillum*, though it afterwards becomes the *seed-vesel*.

outer bark (*cortex*) of a plant, and its chief use is to inclose, support, and protect the other parts of the *fructification*; when present, it is seated on the *receptacle*, and is distinguished by its figure, and by the number, division, and shape of its *leaves* or segments; and by the following names, according to the circumstances with which it is attended.

1st. PERIANTHIUM, (surrounding the flower) when its station is close to, and surrounds the other parts of the *fructification*, and it is then called the *perianthium* of the *fructification*: If it includes many *florets*, as in *scabiosa*, and other *aggregate* and *compound* flowers, it is called a *common perianthium*; if it includes only one *floret*, in such flowers, it is called a *proper perianthium*; if it includes the *stamina*, and not the *germen*, § it is the *perianthium* of the *flower*, and is said to be *above*, as in *lonicera*, *ribes*, *campanula*, &c.; if it includes the *germen*, but not the *stamina*, it is the *perianthium* of the *fruit*, and is said to be *below*, as in *linnea* and *morina*, each of which have two *calyxes* and two *receptacles* above each other, one of the *flower* and the other of the *fruit*; and may therefore serve as instances in both cases.*

2d. INVOLUCRUM (a cover) when stationed at the foot of an *umbel*, below the *common receptacle*, and at a distance from the *flower*; and it is called *universal*, if placed under the *universal umbel*; and *partial*, if placed under a *partial umbel*.†

3d. AMENTUM (a thong, meaning a catkin) when it consists of a great number of *chaffy scales*, disposed along a slender *axis* or *common receptacle*, which from
its

§ See *germen* under *pistillum*.

* When the *calyx* is a *perianthium*, it generally corresponds with the *petals* of the *corolla*, as to the number of its *leaves*.

† See *umbellate flowers* under distinction of flowering.

In *umbellate flowers*, several want both the *universal* and *partial involu- crum*; as *parsnep*, *herb-gerard*, *burnet-saxifrage*, *dill*, &c.; and some have only a *partial involu- crum*, as *shepherd's-needle*, *chervil*, *master-wort*, &c.

its resemblance to a cat's tail, hath obtained the name *catkin*; and these flowers have generally no *petals*: Sometimes the same *amentum* supports both *male* and *female* flowers, distinct, on the same plant, as in *carpinus*, &c.; sometimes the *male* and *female* flowers are removed from each other on the same plant, and the *amentum* supports only the *male* flowers, and the *female* flowers are inclosed by a *perianthium*, as in *corylus*, *juglans*, *fagus*, &c.; and sometimes an *amentum* only supports *male* flowers on one plant, and *female* flowers on another plant, as *salix*, *populus*, &c.

4th. SPATHA (a sheath) being a sort of *calyx* growing from the stalk, bursting lengthways, and protruding a *spadix*, § (or receptacle) supporting one or more flowers, which have often no *perianthium*; and consists either of one leaf, with a valve or opening on one side only, as in *narcissus*, *galanthus*, and the greater number of *spathaceous* plants; or of two leaves, with two valves or openings, as in *stratiotes*, &c.; or is *imbricated*, as in *musa*, &c. with one or two valves.

5th. GLUMA, (a husk) this chiefly belongs to *corn* and *grasses*, consisting of one, two, three, or more valves, folding over each other like scales, and frequently terminated by a long, stiff, pointed prickle, called the *arista* (beard or awn).

6th. CALYPTRA, (a veil or covering) the proper *calyx* to *mosses*; it is placed over the *antheræ* of the *stamina*, resembling an extinguisher, a hood, or monk's cowl.

7th. VOLVA,* (from its infolding or involving) the proper

§ See *spadix* under *receptaculum*.

* *Volva*, though mentioned as a *calyx* to *funguses*, yet in the *Genera Plantarum*, it is not once taken notice of in the description of those genera. In Dr. Alston's *Tyrocinium Botanicum*, published at Edinburg in 1753, are enumerated the several *calyces* of each sort, from a former edit. of the *Gen. Pl.* then containing 1021 genera; 673 of which have a *perianthium*; 75 an *involucrum*;

proper *calyx* to *fungusses*, being membranaceous, and surrounding the stalk or pillar before their expansion.

N. B. It is often difficult to distinguish the *calyx* from the *bractææ*, (floral leaves) which are found on many plants, situated on the flower stalks ; and are often so near to the lower parts of the *fructification*, as to be confounded with, and mistaken for the *calyx*, as in *tilia*, *helleborus*, *passiflora*, &c. ; (in *helleborus* the *calyx* is wanting) but they may be best distinguished by this rule ; the floral leaves differ in shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant, but are commonly of the same duration ; whereas the *calyx* always withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before.

See *bractææ*, under PROPS.

II. The COROLLA (a wreath or little crown) is the termination of the inner bark (*liber*) of the plant ; which accompanies the *fructification*, in the form of leaves variously colored : it is generally seated on the *receptacle*, sometimes on the *calyx*, serving as an inner work of defence to the part it incloses ; as the *calyx*, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer work. The leaves of which the *corolla* are composed are called *petals*, by the number, division, and shape of which it is distinguished ; and the *corolla* is said to be *below*, when it includes the *germen*, and is attached to the part immediately below it, as in *salvia*, *borago*, *convolvulus*, *primula*, &c. ; and it is said to be *above*, when it is placed above the *germen*, as in *lonicera*, *ribes*, *cratægus*, &c. In respect to duration, the *corolla* either continues till the fruit is ripe, as in *nymphæa* ; or falls off at

involucrum ; 18 an *amentum* ; 72 a *spatha* ; 29 a *gluma* ; 3 a *calyptra* ; 25 have both a *perianthium* and *involucrum* ; and a few have both *perianthium* and *spatha*. In *eriophorum*, *xyris*, *cyperus*, and *scirpus*, the spike is the *calyx* ; in *morinda* and *eringium*, the common *receptacle* is the *calyx*, and about 110 have no *calyx*, or very imperfect.

at the first opening of the flower, as in *actæa*, *thalictrum*, or falls off with the *stamina*, and other parts of the flower, as in most plants; or does not fall, but withers, as in *campanula*, *cucumis*, and others.

There is also a part which Linnæus says, principally belongs to the *corolla*, as an appendage to the *petals*; which he calls the NECTARIUM,* (from *nectar*, the fabled drink of the Gods) and is that part containing the *honey*, which is the principle food of bees and other insects; but, though in such plants where it is found, it may more commonly be attached to the *corolla*, and be then most evident; yet it is almost as oft attached to other parts of the *fructification*: Linnæus therefore chiefly makes use of it, as an essential character in many of the *genera*, as being less variable than his other distinctions; and observes that when it is distinct from the *petals*, (that is) not united with their substance, those plants are generally poisonous: The tube or lower part of flowers of one *petal*, he considers as a true *nectarium*, because it contains a sweet liquor. But as it affords very singular varieties in other instances, it hath obtained the following distinctions.

1st. CALYCINE NECTARIA, such as are situated upon, and make a part of the *calyx*, as in *tropæum*, *monotropa*, &c.

2d. COROLLACEOUS NECTARIA, such as are attached to the *corolla*; and are called *calcariate* (from *calcar*) when they resemble a *spur* or *horn*; which are either on flowers of one *petal*, as in *valeriana*, *antirrhinum*, &c. or on flowers of many *petals*, as in *orchis*, *Delphinium*, *viola*, *fumaria*, &c.: Or the *nectarium* lies within

* The proper use of the *nectarium*, and why it should have such very different situations, is not yet known: but as it is found in most plants, there is great reason to believe it an essential part in the *fructification*, though not always perceptible.

in the substance of the *petals*, as in *fritillaria*, *lilium*, *berberis*, *iris*, *ranunculus*, &c.

3d. STAMINEOUS NECTARIA, such as attend the *stamina*, and are either seated upon the *antheræ*, as in *adenanthera*; or upon the *filaments*, as in *laurus*, *dic-tamnus*, *campanula*, &c.

4th. PISTILLACEOUS NECTARIA, such as accompany the *pistillum*, and are placed upon the *germen*, as in *hyacinthus butomus*, *cheiranthus*, *hesperis*, &c.

5th. RECEPTACULACEOUS NECTARIA, such as join to the *receptacle*, as in *polygonum*, *sedum*, *sempervivum*, &c.

6th. NECTARIA that crown the *corolla*, that is, when placed in a series or row within the *petals*, though entirely unconnected with their substance, as in *passiflora*, *lychnis*, *silene*, &c.; and in this situation it often resembles a *cup*, as in *narcissus*, &c.

7th. NECTARIA of singular construction, being such as cannot properly be placed under any of the foregoing distinctions, as in *amomum*, *curcuma*, *salix*, *urtica*, &c.

III. The STAMINA. (*threads* or *chives*) These are the *males* of the flower, proceeding from the wood of the plant, each *stamen* consisting of two parts, (viz.) the *filament* and the *antheræ*; and in most flowers are placed upon the *receptacle*, within the *corolla*, and round the *germen*; and are chiefly distinguished by number.

The FILAMENT (from *filam*, a thread) is the thread-shaped part of the *stamen*, serving as a footstalk to elevate the *antheræ*, and is sometimes found to have jags or divisions, (*laciniæ*) which are either *two*, as in *salvia*; *three*, as in *fumaria*; or *nine*, as in the class *diadelphia*. They are also distinguished by their *form* or *figure*, as *awl-shaped*, *thread-shaped*, *hair-like*, *spiral*, *revolute*, &c.; also by their *proportion*, as *equal*, *unequal*, *irregular*,

lar, long, or short; also by their situation, being generally opposite to the leaves or divisions of the *calyx*, and alternate with the *petals*; that is, when the divisions of the *calyx* are equal in number to the *petals*, and to the *stamina*.* In flowers of one *petal* (monopetalous) they are generally inserted into the *corolla*; but scarcely ever in flowers of more than one *petal*, (polypetalous) but into the *receptacle*. Yet in the class *icosandria*, they are inserted into the *calyx* or *corolla*, (though the flowers have many *petals*) as also in a few other plants. But in the class *polyandria*, and most other plants of many *petals*, they are inserted into the *receptacle*, like the *calyx* and *corolla*. But the class *gynandria* is an exception to the above rules, where the *stamina* are placed upon the *pistillum*, or female part of the flower; and are sometimes without *filaments*.

The ANTHERA, (from *anthos*, a flower) emphatically so called, from its great utility in the *fructification*, is the top or summit of the *filament*, containing the impregnating pollen or farina;† and is either one to each *filament*, as in most plants; or one common to three *filaments*, as in *cucurbita*, &c.; or one common to five *filaments*, as in the whole class *syngenesia*; or sometimes there are two *antheræ* to each *filament*, as in *ranunculus* and *mercurialis*; three to each *filament*, as in *fumaria*; five to three *filaments*, as in *bryonia*; or five to each *filament*, as in *theobroma*. The *anthera* is also distinguished by its form or figure, as *oblong*, *round*, *angular*, &c. It also consists of one or more *cells*, which burst differently in different plants; either on the side, as in most
C plants;

* By this rule it may generally be known whether *calyx* or *corolla* be wanting, when there is a deficiency in either.—As soon as the *stamina* have performed the office assigned by nature, they wither and drop off.

† The particles of the pollen or farina, appear by glasses to be of very different forms.—The pollen makes a third division of the *stamen*, but Linnaeus generally includes it in the term *anthera*, along with the little cells in which it is inclosed.

plants ; on the top ; or from the top to the base. It is also fastened to the top of the *filament*, either by its base, as in most plants ; or horizontally, by its middle, to the top of the *filament*, so poised as to turn like a *fane* (*versatilis*) ; or it is fixed by its side, leaning to the top of the *filament*, then called incumbent ; or it sometimes grows to the *nectarium*, as in *costus* ; to the *receptacle*, as in *arum* ; to the *pistillum*, as in the class *gynandria*.

IV. The PISTILLUM. (a *pestle*) This is the *female* of the flower, proceeding from the pith of the plant ; and is that erect column, which is generally placed in the center of the flower, amidst the *stamina* ; and consists of three parts, the *germen*, the *style*, and the *stigma*.

The GERMEN (a bud) is the base of the *pistillum*, supporting the *style*, and, after a process of nature, becomes a *seed-veffel* ; may therefore be considered as the rudiment of the *pericarpium* ; and is distinguished by its *shape*, *number*, and *situation* ; and is said to be *above* or *below*, according to its situation above or below the attachment of the *corolla*.

The STYLE (from *stylus*, a pillar) is that part which elevates the *stigma* from the *germen*, in order to receive the influence of the *stamina*, and to convey the effects down to the *germen*, as through a tube. It is distinguished either by its *number*,* which, when present, (or when

* The number of *styles*, generally speaking, is equal to the number of *germina*, each *germen* having its own proper *style*. The *compound* flowers, in the class *syngenesia* ; the *cone-bearing* plants ; *rose*, *ranunculus*, and many others, shew this to be the natural structure : yet several plants have more than one *style* to a single *germen*, as in the *umbelliferous* plants (*pentan. digyn.*) and many others. Some have only one *style* common to many *germens*, as the *rough-leaved* plants (*pentan. mono.*) and most of the *lip* flowers. (*didyna. gymnos.*) Again, there are some plants which seem to form a medium between the two latter, the *style* being single at its base, but afterwards branching out into as many ramifications as there are divisions or cells in the *seed-veffel*, as in *geranium*, and *mallow*, also in *hibiscus*, and some others.

when absent, the number of *stigmata*) gives rise to most of the *orders*, and are called so many *females*; or by its *divisions* (*laciniæ*) being *double*, *treble*, or *quadruple*, &c. though joined at the base; or by its *length*, being longer, shorter, or equal with the *stamina*; or by its *proportion*, being thicker or thinner than the *stamina*; or by its *figure*, being *angular*, *cylindric*, *awl-shaped*, *bent*, &c.; or by its *situation*, being generally on the top of the *germen*, though in some instances supposed to be both *above* and *below*, as in *capparis* and *euphorbia*; unless the lower part in these *genera* be considered as the *extention* of the *receptacle*: It is also often placed on the side of the *germen*, as in *hirtella*, *suriana*, also in *rosa*, *rubus*, and the rest of the plants in the class and order *icosandria polygynia*. With respect to duration, it generally falls with the other parts of the flower; but in some plants is permanent, and attends the *fruit* to its maturity, as in the class *tetradynamia*. In flowers which have no *style*, the *stigma* adheres to the *germen*.

The STIGMA, (a mark) when single, is generally placed like a head on the summit of the *style*; when several, they are either placed on the top, or regularly disposed along the side; and covered with a moisture, to retain the pollen of the *antheræ*. It is distinguished either by its *number*, being single in most plants; by its *divisions*; by its *figure* or shape; by its *length*; by its *thickness*; and by its *duration*, as in most plants it withers when the *germen* is become a *seed-vesSEL*; in some it is permanent, as in *papaver*.

V. The PERICARPIUM (round the fruit) is the *germen* grown to maturity, and now become a *matrix* or *seed-vesSEL*; yet however all plants are not furnished with a *seed-vesSEL*, as in *corylus*, &c. and in many it is supplied chiefly by the *calyx*, which converging, incloseth the seeds till they arrive at maturity; as is the case with the *rough-leaved* plants, the *lip*, and *compound*

flowers of the several classes, *pentandria*, *didynamia*, and *syngenesia*: Sometimes the *receptacle* supplies the office of seed-vessel, as in *gundelia*; and sometimes the *nec-tarium*, as in *carex*. The *pericarpium* is situated at the *receptacle* of the flower, either *above* or *below*, or *both*, as in *saxifraga* and *lobelia*; and is distinguished by the following appellations, according to its different structure.

1st. CAPSULA, (a little chest or casket) which is frequently succulent whilst green, but when ripe, is a dry husky seed-vessel, that cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, to discharge its contents; and by some sort of elastic motion, the seeds are often darted forth with considerable velocity, as in *diclamnus*, &c. It opens also various ways, either at the top, as in most plants; at the bottom; at the side; horizontally across the middle; or longitudinally; and if it is articulated or jointed, it opens at each of the joints, which contains a single seed. It is further distinguished externally, by its number of *valves*;* and internally, by the number of its cells or divisions wherein the seed is inclosed; as also by its shape and substance.

2d. SILIQUA (a pod) is a *pericarpium* of two valves; but as some are long, others round or broad, Linnæus thought it necessary to distinguish them by their form, into *siliqua* and *silicula*; which gives rise to the two orders in the class *tetradynamia*: The *siliqua* means a long pod, being much longer than broad, as in *brassica*, *sirapis*, &c.; the *silicula* (a little *siliqua*) is a roundish pod, either flat, or spherical, and the length and breadth nearly

* Capsules and dry pods are divided externally into one or more pieces, called by Linnæus *valves*; and internally are generally divided by membranous partitions (called *dissepiments*) into cells, sometimes longitudinally, as in *cheiranthus*, *lunaria*, &c.; and sometimes transversely, as in jointed pods.

nearly equal, as in *lunaria*, *draba*, *thlaspi*, &c. in both, the *apex*, which had been the *style*, is often so long beyond the valves, as to be of equal length with the pod; and the seeds in both are fastened alternately by a slender thread, to both the sutures or joinings of the valves.

3d. LEGUMEN (pulse) is also a pod, and is likewise a *pericarpium* of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened to short *receptacles* along the upper suture only, on each side, alternate: this chiefly belongs to the *papilionaceous* (butterfly) flowers of the class *diadelphia*.

4th. FOLLICULUS (a little bag, in former editions called *conceptaculum*) is a *pericarpium* of one valve only, opening lengthways on one side, and the seeds not fastened to the suture, but to a *receptacle* within the fruit, as in *apocynum*, *asclepias*, &c.

5th. DRUPA (from *drupæ*, unripe olives) is a *pericarpium* that is succulent, or pulpy, having no valve or external opening, and contains within its substance a stone or nut; that is, a seed inclosed with an hard ligneous crust, as *olea*, *cornus*, *juglans*, *prunus*, *amygdalus*, &c.; and when the *drupa* is seated below the *calyx*, it is furnished with an *umbilicus* like the *pomum*.

6th. POMUM (an apple) is also a *pericarpium* that is succulent or pulpy, and without valve; but containing in the middle a membranous *capsule*, with several cells or cavities, containing the seeds; and at the end opposite the footstalk, is generally a small cavity called *umbilicus*, (the navel) from its resemblance to that part in animals, and which was formerly the *calyx*, seated above the *fruit*, and permanent, as in *pyrus*, *cucumis*, *cucurbita*, &c.

7th. BACCA (a berry) is also a pulpy *pericarpium* without valve, inclosing one or more seeds, which have no membranous *capsule* or covering, but are disposed
pro-

promiscuously through the pulp,* as in *solanum*, &c. and are generally placed on footstalks, attached to *receptacles* within the pulp, as in *ribes*, &c. The *berry* also admits of the following distinction; it is said to be *proper*, when it is a true *pericarpium* formed of a *germen*; and *improper*, when it is formed from other parts of the *fructification*; as in *morus*, *rosa*, *juniper*, *taxus*, &c. a large succulent *calyx* becomes a *berry*; and in *juniper* the three *petals* become the *umbilicus*; in *poterium* the *berry* is formed of the tube of the *corolla*; in *fragaria*, &c. it is formed of the top of the *receptacle*; in *rubus*, &c. it is formed from a *seed*, which is the *receptacle* of the *berry*; in *ruscus*, &c. it is inclosed within, and is a part of the *nectary*. The *berry* is commonly either round or oval, and is frequently furnished with an *umbilicus*, as in *ribes*, &c.: It doth not naturally open to disperse the seeds like the *capsule*, that office being performed by birds and other animals.

8th. *STROBILUS*† (the pine tree, a cone) is a *pericarpium* formed of an *amentum*, being a seed-vessel composed of woody scales placed against each other in the form of a *cone*, opening only at the top of the scales, being firmly fixed below to a sort of *axis* or *receptacle*, occupying

* If Linnæus had more closely adhered to his definitions, it would have made the science more intelligible and less confused; for the *pericarpium* in *capsicum* is called a *berry*, yet hath no pulp, and is hollow within; also in *xanthium* it is called a *berry*, though it contains a nut in a dry *pericarpium*: neither is *drupa* always succulent or pulpy; though so defined, as in *ulmus*, *pistacia*, *sparganium*, &c.; neither is the seed always a stone or nut, as in *ulmus*, *schrebera*, &c.

† Though Linnæus calls *strobilus* a *pericarpium*, yet in his *Gen. Pl.* he rather makes use of it as a *calyx* in the *cone-bearing* genera; which in his *Fragments of a Natural Method*, under the order *conifera*, amount to seven, (*viz.*) *cupressus*, *ephedra*, *equisetum*, *juniperus*, *pinus*, *taxus*, and *thuya*: In which, as the seeds are attached together in the form of a *cone*, so the plants themselves grow conically, and make a beautiful appearance. See the classes *monoecia*, *dioecia*, and *cryptogamia*.

occupying the middle of the cone, as in *pinus*, *thuya*, *cupressus*, &c.

VI. The SEMINA.* (seeds) A seed is the essence of the fruit of every vegetable, and is defined by Linnaeus to be a deciduous part of the plant, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable, fertilized by the sprinkling of the pollen; and they are distinguished according to number, shape, texture, appendage, &c. A seed, properly so called, consists of the five following parts; to which is added the *nut* and *propago*.

1st. The CORCULUM (from cor, a heart) is the essence of the seed, and principle of the future plant; and consists of two parts, (viz.) *plumula* and *rostellum*. *Plumula* (a little feather) is the scaly part and essence of the *corculum*, which ascends and becomes the stem or trunk of the plant: it extends itself into the cavity of the lobes or *cotyledons*, and is terminated by a small sort of branch resembling a feather.—*Rostellum* (a little beak) is the plain or simple part of the *corculum*, which descends into the earth, and becomes the root: its form is that of a small beak, placed without the lobes, and adhering internally to the *plumula*.

2d. The COTYLEDONS (from cotyledon, the hollow of the hucklebone) are the thick porous side-lobes of the

* Plants, in analogy to animals, may properly be said to be viviparous and oviparous; seeds are vegetable eggs, and buds the living fœtuses or infant plants; some also are only viviparous, others only oviparous.—The fecundity of some plants is wonderful. Dr. Milne says, from a single plant or stalk of *Indian Turkey wheat*, are produced in one summer 2000 seeds; in *elecampane*, 3000; of *sunflower*, 4000; of *poppy*, 32000; of a spike of *cat's tail*, 10000 and upwards; a single fruit or seed-vessel of *tobacco* contains 1000 seeds, that of *white poppy* 8000. Mr. Ray relates from experiments, that 1012 *tobacco* seeds are equal to one grain, and consequently those of the whole plant, in that proportion, amounted to 36000: he also estimates the annual produce of a single stalk of *spleen-wort* to be upwards of one million of seeds.

the seed, consisting of farinaceous matter, and which involve, and for sometime furnish nourishment to the embryo plant; but when it becomes strong, they wither and die away.* The *cotyledons* are also called the *seminal* or *seed-leaves*; some plants have only *one*,† as in *grasses* and in *cuscuta*, &c.; others *two*, as in *vicia*, &c.; *linum* hath *four*; *cypressus* hath *five*; and *pinus*, Linnæus saith, hath *ten*. The *cotylidons* in *mushrooms*, *ferns*, and *mosses*, are not sufficiently ascertained, to know if they have any.

3d. The *HILUM* (the black spot on a bean, called the eye) is the external mark or scar on the seed, where it was fastened within the *pericarpium*.

4th. The *ARILLUS*, a term used by Linnæus, to express the proper exterior coat or covering of the seed; which falls off spontaneously, and is either cartilaginous or succulent; yet seeds are said to be naked, when not inclosed in any sort of *pericarpium*, as in the class and order *didynamia gymnospermia*.

5th. The *CORONULA*, (a little crown) which is either a little sort of *calyx*, (*calyculus*) adhering to the top of the seed, like a little crown, and assisting to disperse it by flying, as in *scabiosa*, *knaulia*, &c. where the little calyx of the floret becomes the crown of the seed.

* If a plant be cut below the *cotyledons*, it will scarce ever put out fresh leaves, but withers and decays; if it is cut above the *cotyledons*, it generally shoots out afresh, and continues to grow: Therefore, if plants, whose *cotyledons* rise above ground, as *turneps*, &c. be cut, or eat to the ground by cattle, they decay; but where the *cotyledons* remain below ground, as in *grasses*, &c. and are cut or eat to the ground, they will shoot out afresh.

† Linnæus observes that those plants which are said to have only *one cotyledon*, may more properly be said to want them, as they remain within the seed.—Two *cotyledons* are most common, and those plants that are thought to have more, are in fact said to be only different divisions almost to the base.

seed. Or the *coronula* is a *down** (*pappus*) which is either *feathery*, as in *valeriana*, *leontodon*, *gnaphalium*, &c. or it is *hairy*, as in *tussilago*, *senecio*, *hieracium*, &c. ; it is also either *sitting*, (*sessilis*) that is, attached close to the seed, as in *hieracium*, &c. or *footstalked* (*stipitatus*) by a thread, elevating and connecting the crown or tuft with the seed, as in *lactuca*, *crepis*, &c. Some seeds are also furnished with a *wing*, a *tail*, a *hook*, an *awn*, &c. all coming under the term *coronula*, and tending either to disperse or fix the several seeds to which they belong.†

6th. *Nux*, (a nut) which is a seed inclosed in an hard woody substance, called the *shell*, which is *one-celled*, *two-celled*, &c. and the inclosed seed is called (*nucleus*) the *kernel*.

- The seed of a *moss*, not coming under the above description, Linnæus calls *PROPAGO*, (a slip or shoot) which hath neither coat nor *cotyledon*, but consists only of a naked *plumula*, where the *rostellum* is inserted into the *calyx* of the plant.

VII. The *RECEPTACULUM* (receptacle) is the base which receives, supports, and connects the other parts of the *fructification*, but it is only mentioned by Linnæus (in his *Gen. Pl.*) when it can be introduced as a character varying in shape and surface, as principally

* The *down* with which many seeds are furnished, as in *goat's-beard*, *dandelion*, *thistle*, &c. hath generally been thought intended to disperse them: yet as the *down* frequently breaks off, when the seeds have flown to some distance, and is seen flying alone; it hath been imagined by some, that the down is only intended as a defence of the seed till arrived at maturity.

† Some seeds are also furnished with an elastic force, in order to disperse them, which is either in the *calyx*, as in *oats*, and some others; in the *pappus*, as in *centaurea-crupina*; or in the *capsule*, as in *geranium*, *fraxinella*, *spurting cucumber*, &c. Other seeds, especially those whose *pericarpium* is a berry, as also the nutmeg, and other nuts, are dispersed by birds and other animals.

ly in the class *syngenesia*. It hath the following distinctions.

1st. A PROPER RECEPTACLE, when it supports the parts of a single *fructification* only; and when it is a base to which only the parts of the *flower* are joined, and not the *germen*, it is called a *receptacle* of the *flower*; in which case, the *germen* being placed below the *receptacle* of the flower, hath a proper base of its own, which is called the *receptacle* of the *fruit*; and it is called a *receptacle* of the *seeds*, when it is a base to which the seeds are fastened within the *pericarpium* (see *bacca*;) in some simple flowers, where the *germen* is placed above the *receptacle* of the flower, the *fruit* hath a separate *receptacle*, as in *magnolia*, *uvaria*, &c. in which genera the numerous *germens* are seated upon a *receptacle*, rising like a pillar above the *receptacle* of the *fructification*.

2d. A COMMON RECEPTACLE, called so because it supports and connects a head of flowers in *common*, as in the *amentum*, and other *aggregate* flowers.

3d. UMBELLA, (an umbel) which Linnæus calls a *receptacle*.—See *aggregate* flowers.

4th. CYMA (a sprout) is also called a *receptacle*.—See *aggregate* flowers.

5th. RACHIS, (the back bone) a thread-form *receptacle*, collecting the florets longitudinally into a spike, in many of the *glumose* flowers, as *wheat*, *barley*, *rye*, &c.

6th. SPADIX (a branch of the palm) antiently only signified the *receptacle* of a *palm* (*phœnix*) issuing out of a *spatha*, and branched: but now every flower-stalk that is protruded from a *calyx* called *spatha*, is called a *spadix*, as in *narcissus*, &c.—See *aggregate* flowers.

A S P E C I M E N

O F T H E

DESCRIPTION OF A PLANT,

According to the natural Character, from the Genera Plantarum ; and also the essential Character of the same Plant, with the several Species, from the Systema Vegetabilium.

P A P A V E R.

(POPPY.)

Natural Character.

- Calyx.* Aperiath, two-leaved, egg'd, end-nick'd ;
leaflets rather egg'd, concave, obtuse, deciduous
- Corolla.* Petals four, roundish, flat, expanding,
large, narrower at the base, less alternately.
- Stamina.* Filaments numerous, capillary, much
shorter than the corol. ; anthers oblong,
compress'd, erect, obtuse.
- Pistillum.* Germ. roundish, large ; style none ; stigma
targetted, flat, radiated.
- Pericarpium.* A capsule crown'd with the large flat stigma,
one cell, half-many-cell'd, gaping at
the top under the crown with many apertures.
- Semina.* Seeds, numerous, very small ; receptacles,
longitudinal folds, of equal number with
the rays of the stigma adhering to the sides
of the pericarp.

Essential Character.

PAPAYER. Cor. 4-petal'd. cal. 2-leav'd. capsule one-cell'd, gaping with pores under the permanent stigma. *Poppy.*

* *With hispid capsules.*

- 1 *P. hybridum*. Capsules subglobular, brawny, hispid, stem leafy, many-flower'd. *mule.*
- 2 *P. argemone*. Capsules club'd, hispid, stem leafy, many-flower'd.
- 3 *P. alpinum*. Capsules hispid, scape one-flower'd, naked, hispid, leaves twice feather'd. *alpine.*
- 4 *P. nudicaule*. Capsules hispid, scape one-flower'd, naked, hispid, leaves simple, feather-sinuous. *naked stem.*

** *With smooth capsules.*

- 5 *P. rhoeas*. Capsules smooth, globular, stem hairy, many-flower'd, leaves feather-cleft, gash'd.
- 6 *P. dubium*. Capsules oblong, smooth, stem many-flower'd, with bristles appress'd, leaves feather-cleft, gash'd. *dubious.*
- 7 *P. somniferum*. Calyxes and capsules smooth, leaves stem-clasping, gash'd. *somniferous.*
- 8 *P. cambricum*. Capsules smooth, oblong, stem many-flower'd, polish'd, leaves feather'd, gash'd. *welch.*
- 9 *P. orientale*. Capsules smooth, stem one-flower'd, rugged, leafy, leaves feather'd, saw'd. *oriental.*

The DISTINCTION or MODE of
 F L O W E R I N G:
 CALLED THE
 I N F L O R E S C E N C E.*

Complete flowers† are either *simple* or *aggregate*; *simple*, when no part of the *fructification* is common to many flowers or florets, but is confined to one only; *aggregate*, when the flower consists of many florets collected into a head by means of some part of the *fructification* common to them all, as by a common *receptacle*, or common *calyx*; as in *dipsacus*, *scabiosa*, &c.

From the different structure, disposition, and other circumstances of the *receptacle* or *calyx*, being the only common part to *aggregate* flowers, arise seven divisions.

1st. AGGREGATE, *properly* so called, consisting of such flowers as are formed by the union of several lesser flowers or florets, placed on partial *peduncles*,§ on a common

* This term is defined to be the mode by which flowers are joined to their several *peduncles*, whether common or partial.

† A flower in the *Sexual Botany* hath a very different signification from the same term of former writers; for if the *anthera* and *stigma* be present; though the *calyx*, *corolla*, *filaments* of the *stamina*, and *style* of the *pistillum* be wanting; it is still a flower; and if all the parts are present, it is a complete flower. The seed also constitutes the fruit, whether there be a *pericarpium* or not.

§ A *peduncle* is the footstalk of a flower only, issuing from the branches: the footstalk of a leaf is called *petiole*: *peduncles* are called *fastigate*, when there are several, and their lengths so proportioned, that the flowers form a regular surface. The whole flower of the *aggregate* sort is called *flos universalis*, and the *partial* florets are called *flores proprii*; and each floret, in some *genera*, is a complete *fructification* of itself, having *calyx*, *corolla*, &c.

common dilated *receptacle*,* and within a *common perianthium*; and in those flowers where each floret hath its *proper calyx*, that is also a *perianthium*.

2d. COMPOUND AGGREGATE, consisting also of several lesser flowers or florets, placed sitting (or without partial peduncles) on a *common* dilated *receptacle*, and within a *common perianthium*; and where each floret hath its *proper calyx*, it is also a *perianthium*. Compound flowers also admit of a further description, (viz.) each *floret* consists of a single *petal*, with generally five divisions, and having five *stamina* distinct at the base, but united at the top by the *antheræ* into a cylinder, through which passeth the *style* of the *pistillum*, longer than the *stamina*, and crowned by a *stigma* with two divisions, that are rolled backwards, and having a single seed placed upon the *receptacle* under each floret.

This is the general character of a *compound* flower, to which there are a few exceptions; it also differs when the flower is *radiate*;† but the essential character of a regular floret consists in the *antheræ* being united so as to form a cylinder, and having a single seed placed upon the *receptacle* under each floret.

3d. UMBELLATE AGGREGATE, when the flower consists of many florets placed on *fastigate* peduncles proceeding from the same stem or receptacle, and though of different lengths, rise to such an height, as to form a regular head or *umbel*, whether flat, convex, or concave; and both the *common* and *partial calyx*,
 Linnæus

* The membranous sort of chaffy substance, or *laminæ*, frequently growing on the *receptacle*, and intended as a partition between the florets, is called *palea* (chaff).

† A flower is said to be *radiate*, when the florets in the *radius* or circumference differ from those in the *disk*; in which case they are generally larger, and are called *semi-florets*, from their difference in form, and in distinction from those of the *disk*, which are called *proper* florets: and they also differ as to *sex*, which gives rise to several of the orders in the class *syngenesia*, which contains the compound flowers; and where they are further explained.

Linnaeus calls an *involucrum*.* It is called a *simple umbel*, when it hath no lesser divisions; a *compound umbel*, when each peduncle is subdivided at its extremity into many lesser peduncles for supporting the flowers, so as to form several little *umbellas*, uniting in one head; the whole together is called an *universal umbel*, and the little *umbellas* are called *partial umbels*. (See the class *pentandria*, order *digynia*.) In some genera, that have *radiated*† umbels, the florets of the center and those of the circumference, differ both as to sex and size; but in general each hath five petals, five stamina, and two styles, or one that is bifid, (two-cleft) with a *germen* placed beneath, and two naked seeds, which when ripe, separate below, but remain connected at the top.

4th. CYMOUS AGGREGATE, (from *cyma*, a sprout) called by Linnaeus, a *receptacle*, is when several fastigate peduncles proceed from the same center, like the *umbel*, and rise to nearly an even height; but unlike the *umbel*, the secondary or partial peduncles proceed without any regular order,§ as in *sambucus*, *viburnum*, &c.

5th. AMENTACEOUS AGGREGATE, are such flowers as have a long *common receptacle*, along which are disposed squamæ or scales, which form that sort of *calyx* called an *amentum* or *catkin*, as in *corylus*, *pinus*, *juglans*, &c. *Amentaceous* flowers generally want the *petals*, and all of them are of the classes *monoecia* and *dioecia*.

6th. GLUMOSE AGGREGATE, are such flowers as
proceed

* The *involucrum* in *umbellate* flowers, greatly differs as to the number of leaves; and generally each floret hath a proper *perianthium*, besides the two *involucres*.

† An *umbel* is called *radiate*, when the flowers in the circumference are larger than the others; in which case they generally differ as to *sex*, as in *daucus*, &c.

§ Cymose flowers have no common *calyx*, yet each floret hath a *perianthium* (generally very small) either above or below the *germen*. In *sambucus* and *viburnum* it is placed above.

proceed from a common husky calyx belonging to grasses, called *gluma*; (see class trian. digyn.) many of which are placed on a common receptacle called *rachis*, collecting the florets into the spike, as *triticum*, *hordeum*, *secale*, *lolum*, &c.

7th. SPADICEOUS AGGREGATE, are also such flowers as have a common *receptacle*, protruded from within a common *calyx*, called *spatha*, along which are disposed several florets; such a *receptacle* is called a *spadix*, and is either branched, as in *phœnix*, or simple, as in *narcissus*, &c.: In this last case the florets may be disposed, either all around it, as in *calla*, *dracontium*, *pothos*, &c.; on the lower side of it, as in *arum*, &c.; or on two sides, as in *zostera*, &c. These flowers have generally no partial *calyx*.

These are the several distinctions of *aggregate flowers*, (according to Linnæus;) besides which there are several other *modes* of flowering, properly so called, which come under the general term INFLORESCENCE; and often afford the best marks to discriminate the *species*. These modes of flowering are chiefly expressed as follows.

1st. VERTICILLUS,* (a verticil, or whirl) when the flowers are placed in whirls at each joint, round the common stalk;† they have very short partial *peduncles*,
are

* The leaves of verticiled plants are fragrant, warm, and aromatic.

† Common *receptacles* and common *peduncles* we must take from Linnæus; he only calls those common *receptacles*, that belong to *aggregate flowers*. Proper modes of flowering are said to be on common or partial *peduncles*; and to constitute an *aggregate flower*, the common *receptacle* must either be dilated, as in the two first distinctions; or it must be a center from whence the *peduncles* proceed, as in the *umbel* and *cyme*; or it must proceed from, or be connected with a common *calyx*, as in the other distinctions. Some of the species under the modes of flowering on *peduncles*, are also *aggregate flowers*, as being within a common *calyx*, as *oats*, *panic-grass*, &c. under *panicula*; and some of the species of *dianthus*, under the first distinction, are called *aggregate*, though *fascicled* and *headed*.

are all of the lip kind, and have either *two* or *four* stamina, and *four* naked seeds, as in *salvia*, *marrubium*, *mentha*, &c. A *verticil* hath several distinctions, as *naked*, *bracted*, &c.; and all those genera with *four* stamina, are of the class *didynamia*.

2d. CAPITULUM, (a little head) when many flowers are connected into nearly a globular form or head, on the summit of the common stalk, sometimes with, and sometimes without partial *peduncles*, as in *gomphrena*, &c. and is distinguished by its shape, and other circumstances. Under *capitulum* is now introduced the term FASCICULUS, (a little bundle) which in former editions stood distinct. It means when the *peduncles* are erect, parallel, approaching each other, and raised to the same height, as in *dianthus-barbatus*, (sweet william) where they generally proceed from different parts of the common stalk, opposite to each other.

3d. SPICA, (a spike) when the flowers, having no partial peduncles, are arranged alternately around a common simple peduncle; and it is called *spica secunda*, (a single row'd spike) when the flowers are all turned one way, following each other; and *spica disticha*, (a double row'd spike) when the flowers stand pointing two ways, as in *lolium*, &c.: and it is distinguished by shape and other circumstances.

4th. CORYMBUS, (a cluster of ivy-berries) when the lesser peduncles of the flowers proceed from different parts of the common peduncle or stalk; and though of unequal lengths, and sometimes simple, and sometimes branched, yet form a regular surface at the top; as in the *siliquose* plants (class *tetradynamia*). The *corymbus* may be supposed to be formed from a *spike*, by adding partial peduncles to the flowers; and seems to be the mean between *racemus* and *umbella*, the peduncles rising gradually from different parts of the common stalk, like those of the *raceme*, and proceed to a proportionable height like those of the *umbel*.

E

5th. THYRSUS

5th. **THYRSUS** (a young stalk). A thyrses is a mode of flowering resembling the *cone* of a *pine*: Linnæus saith, it is a panicle contracted into an *oval*, or egg-shaped form; the lower peduncles, which are longer, extend horizontally; and the upper, which are shorter, mount vertically, as *syringa*, &c.

6th. **RACEMUS**, (a bunch of grapes) it is called a *raceme*, when the flowers are placed on short partial peduncles, proceeding as little lateral branches, from and along the common peduncle; it resembles a spike in having the flowers placed along a common *peduncle*, but differs from it in having partial peduncles; it also differs from a *corymbus* in the shortness and equal length of its peduncles, not forming a regular surface at the top; as in *ribes-rubrum*, *vitis*, &c.

7th. **PANICULA**, (the tuft upon reeds, a panicle) when the flowers are dispersed upon peduncles variously subdivided; or it is a sort of branching spike, composed of several smaller spikes, attached along a common *peduncle*, as in *avena*, *panicum*, and several other grasses, and many other plants. When the partial peduncles diverse and hang loose, it is called a *diffuse*, and when they *converge*, it is called a *close panicle*.

To these may be added the term **AXILLIARES**, (from *axilla*, the arm-pit) being such flowers as proceed from the angle formed by the leaf and the stem, as is most common; And **TERMINALES**, being such flowers as terminate the stalk or branch. Also every other mode of flowering is called the *Inflorescence*, whether opposite the leaves, lateral, single, double, erect, bending, &c.

Under this head of *Inflorescence* may be explained **LUXURIANT FLOWERS**, (commonly called double flowers) which, as they are considered only as *varieties* and unnatural, belong properly to the head, *Habit of plants*. A *luxuriant* flower is supposed generally

rally to be owing to superabundant nourishment ; the luxuriant part is generally the *corolla*, but sometimes the *calyx* also. It is divided into three degrees : 1st. *multiplicatus*, 2d. *plenus*, 3d. *prolifer*. To which may be added, as an opposite imperfection, *flos mutilatus*.

1st. **MULTIPLICATUS**, (multiplied) when the petals of the *corolla* are only so far multiplied, as to exclude part of the *stamina* ; and is called *duplicate*, *triplicate*, *quadruplicate*, &c. according to the number of rows of petals.

2d. **PLENUS**, (full) when the *corolla* is so much multiplied, as to exclude all the *stamina* ; which is occasioned by the *stamina* running *petals* ; and the flower is often so crowded, as to exclude or choak the *pistillum* also. Therefore, as the essential parts of generation are thus wholly, or in part destroyed, the plants become barren or imperfect, and no seed, or very little, can be expected from them.* Flowers with *one* petal are not very subject to fulness, when they are, it generally arises from an increase of the divisions of the *petal*. It is most usual in flowers of *many* petals, where it arises various ways ; sometimes by multiplication of the *petals* only, sometimes of the *calyx* or *nectarium*, and sometimes of all. *Compound* flowers are also subject to *luxuriance*, arising several ways.

3d. **PROLIFER**, (prolific) when one flower grows out of another ; this generally happens in full flowers, from their greater *luxuriancy* ; in *simple* flowers, it rises from the center, and proceeds from the *pistillum* shooting up into another flower, standing on a single footstalk. In *aggregate* flowers (properly so called) many footstalked flowers are produced out of one *common* calyx. In *umbellate* flowers, a second *umbel* proceeds from the center of the first *umbel*, producing little *umbels* ; which

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by

* A remarkable instance of plentitude is in the *gelder rose*, (*viburnum opulus*) where all the flowers are barren.

by a greater exertion of luxuriancy may produce others with little *umbels*, and thus may proceed several heads of flowers, each growing out of that immediately below it, furnished with little *umbels* variously compounded. A *prolific* flower is also called *leafy*, (*frondosus*) when it produceth branches with flowers and leaves, which though rare, sometimes happens in *rosa*, *anemone*, *monarda*, and others.*

FLOS MUTILATUS (a mutilated or maimed flower) is such a flower as occasionally is deprived of all, or the greatest part of the *petals*, yet bears seeds, as in some species of *tussilago*, *campanula*, &c. This term is opposed to *luxuriance*, and is supposed by Linnæus to be caused by a defect of heat, though it may also happen by other causes.

Under this head of flowers, may also be mentioned the different *sexes*.

FLOWERS, in respect to SEX, are distinguished into *male*, *female*, *hermaphrodite*, and *neuter*. Male flowers are such as have only the *stamina* or *males*, as in the classes *monoecia*, *dioecia*, and *polygamia*. Female flowers are such as have only the *pistilla* or *females*, as in the same classes *monoecia*, *dioecia*, and *polygamia*. *Hermaphrodite* flowers are such as have both the *stamina* and *pistilla* in the same flower, as in all the other classes: *hermaphrodites* are also distinguished into *male hermaphrodites*, when the *female* is ineffectual; and *female hermaphrodites*, when the *male* is ineffectual. *Neuter* flowers are such as have neither *stamina* nor *pistilla* perfect; see the class *syngenesia*. The plants themselves also take a denomination from the *sex* of their flowers;

* As in *luxuriant* flowers many parts of the natural character are deficient in the whole or in part, they can only be distinguished by the general habit, and by such parts as remain in the natural state; as very often by the *calyx*, and in polypetalous flowers, the lowest series or rows of petals remain the same, as in *rosa*, *papaver*, *nigella*, &c.

flowers; as *male* plants are such as bear *male* flowers only; *female* plants are such as bear *female* flowers only; *hermaphrodite* plants are such as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers only. *Androgynous* (*male* and *female*) plants are such as bear both *male* and *female* flowers, distinct, upon the same root, as in the class *monoecia*. *Polygamous* plants are such as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers, and *male* or *female* flowers, or both distinct, on the same or on different roots: if on the same root, the flowers are either *male hermaphrodites* and *female hermaphrodites*; or *hermaphrodites* and *male*; or *hermaphrodites* and *female*, distinct: if on different roots, the flowers are either *hermaphrodites* and *male*; *hermaphrodites* and *female*; *hermaphrodites* and both *male* and *female*; or are *androgynous* and *male*; and sometimes *androgynous* and *male* and *female* on three distinct plants.—See the class *polygamia*.—See also the class *sengenesia*, where *polygamy* gives rise to the orders of the compound flowers.



THE PRINCIPAL
OUTLINES OF A PLANT.

A PLANT principally consists of *root, trunk, leaves, props, fructification, and inflorescence*; and also the *habit*.

I. The ROOT consists of two parts, (*viz.*) the *caudex* and the *radicula*, distinguished according to shape, direction, duration, &c.

CAUDEX (a stump) is the body or knob of the *root*, from which the *trunk* and *branches* ascend, and the fibrous roots descend; and in different plants is either *solid, bulbous*, (placed under a bulb) or *tuberous*. *Solid*, as in trees, shrubs, and many of the herbs. *Bulbous* will be explained under *hybernacle*. *Tuberous knobs** are also solid and hard, containing one or more *embryos* or *eyes*; and are either only one knob, as *turnep, carrot, &c.* containing only one eye at the top; or consist of many knobs connected together by slender fibres, as in *potatoes, jerusalem artichokes, &c.* each containing many *eyes* dispersed over the surface; and are either *pitted*, when the *eyes* lie inward, as in *potatoes, &c.*; or *tubercul'd*, containing the *eyes* outward, as in *jerusalem artichokes, &c.* In *tuberous knobs*, the fibres or stringy parts issue from every part of the surface, which is an essential difference from *bulbous knobs*, where they are confined to the *caudex* of the *bulb* only, and are the true and genuine roots; the *bulb* itself being only a large *bud* under ground.

RADICULA

* Those tuberous knobs with only one eye, differ as to duration, but are in general biennial; those with many eyes are perennial; both seem to be produced by the nutriment of the stem like buds, and not by the fibrous roots, for the stem is first formed and becomes strong, and as it grows to maturity, the tuberous knobs increase.

RADICULA (a little root) is the stringy or fibrous part of the *root*, descending from the *caudex*; and is really the principal and essential part of every *root*, and by which the nourishment is drawn from the earth for the support of the plant.

II. The **TRUNK**, which includes the branches, is that part which rises immediately from the *caudex*, and produceth the *leaves*, *flowers*, and *fruit*. It is either herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent; and is distinguished according to its shape, substance, surface, &c. and admits of the following sorts, (*viz.*) *caulis*, *culmus*, *scapus*, *stipes*.

1st. **CAULIS** (a stalk or stem) is the main or universal *trunk*, which elevates the *leaves* and *fructification*, and is applied to *trees*, *shrubs*, and *herbs*: It is either *simple* or *compound*; simple, when it doth not divide; compound, when it is divided into branches.

2d. **CULMUS** (a straw, or haulm) is the proper *trunk* of *grasses*; and also elevates both the *leaves* and *fructification*: It is sometimes jointed, and sometimes not; it is also sometimes round, and sometimes angular.— See the class and order *triandria digynia*.

3d. **SCAPUS** (a stalk) is an herbaceous *trunk*, which elevates the *fructification*, but not the *leaves*; that is, it is a stalk proceeding immediately from the root, and terminated by the flowers, as in *narcissus*, *hyacinth*, &c.

4th. **STIPES**, (a trunk) used by Linnæus for the *trunk* of *mushrooms*; as also for that slender thread or footstalk which elevates the feathery or hairy down, with which some seeds are furnished, and connects it with the seed.

III. The **LEAVES**, which are said by Linnæus, to be the *muscles* or organs of motion of a plant; by others, the organs by which perspiration and inspiration are performed. They are defined as proceeding from

from the expansion of the vessels of the stalk, forming several ramifications like net work, extended in length and breadth in a determinate manner, having the interstices filled up with a tender pulpy substance; and the external covering is supposed to be a continuation of the scarf skin of the stalk.

Leaves are either *simple* or *compound*, and are distinguished by their *figure*, *situation*, *insertion*, *number*, *divisions*, &c.

A **SIMPLE LEAF**, is such as either adheres to the branch singly, or whose footstalk is terminated by a single simple expansion, not parted to the middle rib; and is determined by its shape, surface, and divisions.

A **COMPOUND LEAF**, is such whose footstalk is furnished with several separate simple expansions, or in other words, whose divisions extend to the middle rib; now called a *common petiole*, (or footstalk) supporting several lobes, or little simple leaves, of which the *compound leaf* consists; and are distinguished by shape, &c. and the form by which they are attached to the common footstalk, as *palmated*, *winged*, *feathered*, &c. Sometimes *leaves* are twice or more compounded, which divisions admit of many modifications, and give rise to as great variety of terms. It may sometimes be difficult, at first sight, to know a common footstalk to a compound leaf, from a branch; but it may be observed that a common footstalk, where it issues from the branch, is either flat or hollow on one side, and convex on the other; whereas branches are alike on both sides, whether round, flat, or angular: again, *buds* are never found at the angles formed by the lobes of a compound leaf with the footstalk; but at the angles formed by the footstalk of the whole compound leaf and the stem.*

And

* The flowers in fruit trees generally appear before the leaves, that the process of impregnation may not be interrupted.

And it may always certainly be distinguished by its falling off with the little leaves which it supports.

The manner or place in which *leaves* are attached to the plant, is called the DETERMINATION of *leaves*; and is as follows, distinguished by several terms, according to *number, disposition, insertion, figure, &c.*

RADICAL OR ROOT LEAF, such as proceed from the root.

STEM LEAF, such as grow on the stem.

BRANCH LEAF, such as grow on the branches.

AXILLARY LEAF, (from axilla, the arm pit) such leaves as grow in the angle formed at the insertion of the branch with the stem.

FLORAL LEAF, (florale) such as are placed nearest to the flower, and never appear without it (see *bractea*, page 34). There are also *seminal* or *seed leaves*, such as are first the *cotyledons*, and afterwards become leaves; but these are not noticed under *determination of leaves*, as not coming under the definition of a *leaf*.

IV. The PROPS, (fulcra) a term used to express those external parts which strengthen, support, or defend the plants on which they are found, or serve to facilitate some necessary secretion; and are as follow.

1st. PETIOLUS, the footstalk or support of a *leaf*.

2d. PEDUNCULUS, the footstalk or support of a *flower*.

3d STIPULA, (hauhm or husk) a sort of scale or small leaf, stationed in most plants (when present) on each side the base of the footstalk of *leaves* and *flowers*, at their first appearance, for the purpose of support: They are placed either single or double, and sometimes on the inside, as in the *fig* and *mulberry*; or on the outside, as in the *birch*, *lime*, and *papilionaceous flowers*: They are also either *sitting*, extended downwards, or *sheathing* along the stem, as in the *plane tree*. As to

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duration,

duration, they sometimes fall before the leaves, and sometimes are equally permanent: They often afford a good distinction for the *species*.

4th. CIRRHUS, (a curl) meaning a clasper or tendril; being the fine spiral string or fibre, by which plants fasten themselves to some other body for support: They are sometimes placed opposite the leaves, sometimes at the side of the footstalks of the leaves, and sometimes issue from the leaves themselves; and sometimes they put out roots, as in *ivy*, &c.

5th. PUBES, (hair or down) a term to express the *hair, down, wool, beard, bristles, glands*, and several other appearances, on different parts of plants, serving the double purpose of defence and vessels of secretion.

6th. ARMA, (arms) the defensive weapons of plants; which are either *spina*, (a thorn) protruded from the wood of the plant; *aculeus*, (a prickle) proceeding from the *cortex* or outer bark of the plant, which are sometimes forked or divided, consisting of two or more prongs or divisions; or *stimuli*, (stings) producing inflammatory itching punctures to the naked parts of animals, by their venomous points.

7th. BRACTEÆ, (thin plates of metal) are the *floral leaves*, (*floralia folia*) and mean not only those leaves situated on the stalk nearest to the lower parts of the flower, but they sometimes terminate the flower stalk; being composed of large *bractææ*, resembling a bush of hair. (*coma*) and are then called *bractææ comosæ*, as in *crown-imperial, lavender*, and some species of *sage*.— See *bractæa* under *calyx*.

V. The FRUCTIFICATION, or mode of *fruit-bearing*, consisting of the *calyx, corolla, stamina, pistillum, pericarpium, semina*, and *receptaculum*; all which have been already explained.

VI. The INFLORESCENCE, which is defined to be the mode by which *flowers* are joined to their several

several peduncles, whether common or partial; as hath been already explained.

VII. The HABIT of plants, by which antient botanists meant the whole external appearance of every part thereof, whereby they were arranged in their several *systems*; but by Linnæus it is meant to be the agreement of plants of the same *genus*, or natural order; chiefly in the following circumstances.

Gemmation. The structure and disposition of the *bulb*, as solid, coated, scaly, stem-bulb.

Also of the *bud*, its *origin* petioled, stipuled, cortical; its *contents* leafy, floral, common.—See *hybernacle*.

Vernation. The complication of the leaves within the *bud*, at spring, as conduplicate, convolute, involute, revolute, imbricated, equitant, obvolute, plaited, spiral.*

Æstivation. The state of the *bud* (which flowers) in summer, as convolute, imbricated, conduplicate, valved, unequal-valved.

Tortion. The twisting or bending of the parts, as uniform, dissimilar, from the right, from the left, reciprocal, resupine, spiral.

Nuptials. Male, female, androgynous, hermaphrodite.

Semination. The shape and other circumstances of the *seed*, as tail, wing, tuft, awn, hooks, gluten, curviture. Also

* Conduplicate, (doubled together) as in *oak*, *hazel*, *walnut*, &c.

Convolute, (rolled together) as in *bean*, *saxifrage*, &c.

Involute, (rolled in) as in *apple*, *pear*, &c.

Revolute, (rolled back) as in *primrose*, *groundsel*, *colt's-foot*, &c.

Imbricated, (tiled) as in *lilac*, *campanula*, &c.

Equitant, (riding) when the opposite margins approach, so as one to include the other, as in *iris*, *sweet-rush*, &c.

Obvolute, (rolled against each other) as in *pink*, *lychnis*, *teazel*, &c.

Plaited, (folded over) as in *beach*, *vine*, *currant*, &c.

Spiral, (coiled like a watch spring, one end in the center) as in *fern*.

Also of the *pericarp*. as berrying, inflation, viscosity, elasticity, structure.

Placentation. The number and disposition of the *cotyledons*; or if wanting.

Variation. Of color, size, pubescence, age.

External. plaited, bundled, broad-leaved, curled, awnless.

Internal. mutilated, great-flowered, luxuriant, crested; viviparous, bulb-bearing.

By *variation* or *variety* are meant such differences as are only incidental to vegetables, and are not found constant and unchangeable; that is, where plants raised from the same seed, by some accidental cause differ in form and appearance, from the true character of the species to which they belong; which cause being removed, the plant is restored to its true specific character: and these incidental varieties chiefly arise by difference of soil or culture, in some of the above circumstances.

And though it is as necessary to collect varieties under their proper species, as the species under their proper genera; yet it is often more difficult; first, from the difficulty of ascertaining the *genus*, and secondly, from the variety confounding the *species*;* and sometimes some parts of the specific character itself are also subject to variety, particularly the leaves;† though in general the true specific character is constant and unchangeable.

* See the note at the end of *luxuriant flowers*. The name that constitutes the variety is to be placed immediately after the *specific name*, as *flore pleno*, *corolla rubra*, &c.

† In respect to leaves, which are mentioned as a distinction of species, yet subject to variety, it may be necessary to observe, that in general the leaves are constant as to figure and situation; but vary in respect to number of fingers or lobes in digitated and winged leaves, and in growing by threes, fours, or fives: curled and variegated leaves are also a frequent variety, and they often differ as to size and color.

changeable, arising only from such circumstances wherein plants of the same *genus* are found to disagree, which distinctions are commonly taken with most certainty, from the following parts, (viz.) *root, trunk, leaves, fulcra, hybernacle, inflorescence*: all which parts have been already explained, except *hybernacle*.

The HYBERNACLE, (winter lodgment) is that part of a plant which defends the *embryo* or future shoot from external injuries during the winter; and according to Linnæus, is either a *bulb* or a *bud*.*—See *gemma-tion* under *habit*.

I. A BULB (*bulbus*) is a large sort of bud produced under ground, placed upon the *caudex* of certain herbageous plants; hence called *bulbous* plants; all of which are perenniel, that is, perpetuated by their *bulbs* or ground *buds*, as well as by seeds; they are therefore improperly called roots, being only the *hybernacle* of the future shoot. *Bulbs* are of the following sorts.

1st. A *scaly Bulb*, (*bulbous squamosus*) consisting of scales laid over each other like tiles, as in the *lily*.

2d. A *solid bulb*, (*solidus*) consisting of a solid substance, as in *tulips*.

3d. A *coated bulb*, (*tunicatus*) consisting of many coats infolding each other, as in *onions*.

4th. A *stem Bulb*, (*caulinus*) which is produced not only from the sides of the principal *bulb*, called a sucker or offset; but from other parts of the stem; as in *crow* or wild *garlic*, and in some species of *onion* (hence called *bulbiferous*); where they are produced at the origin of the umbel of flowers.

II. A BUD (*gemma*) is the embryo of the plant seated

* *Tubercous* roots, might by the same definition, with equal propriety, be called *hybernacles*.—Other *bulbs*, besides those here mentioned, were formerly enumerated, (viz.) the jointed *bulb*, as in *moschatel*; and the double *bulb*, as in *orchis*.

seated upon the stem and branches, covered with scales. In general there are three sorts of buds :—1st. that containing the flower only, as in *poplar*, *ash*, &c. where the leaf-buds and flower-buds are distinct :—2d. that containing the leaves only, as in *birch*, &c. :—and 3d. that containing both flower and leaves, as in the generality of plants ; and these last sometimes contain *leaves and male flowers*, sometimes *leaves and female flowers*, sometimes *leaves and hermaphrodite flowers*.

Annual plants are only renewed from seeds, and several other plants, both *trees* and *shrubs*, have no winter buds : It is also observed in hot countries, that few plants have buds, or at least they are without that scaly covering, which seems essential to a *bud*, and constitutes the *hybernacle* ; instead whereof are protruded small feather-like branches from the wings of the leaves ; (defence and protection from cold not being necessary ;) whereas in cold countries most plants have buds, which are wraped up all the winter in readiness to greet the approaching spring.

I may lastly take notice of what is called the SLEEP of plants, which according to Linnæus happens various ways, as by *converging*, *including*, *surrounding*, *fortifying*, *conduplicating*, *involving*, *diverging*, *depending*, *inverting*, *imbricating*. This disposition in plants is very remarkable in *chickweed*, *pimpernel*, *dandelion*, *goat's-beard*, &c. which expand their flowers only at certain times of the day, and shut them up at the approach of night or a storm ; which shews the great care nature takes to protect and invigorate her feeble offspring ; from hence may often be prognosticated a change of weather. And in many plants, not only the flowers, but the young shoots are defended from external injuries, by the nearest leaves converging and inclosing the tender rudiments.

TABLE

TABLE OF
CLASSES AND ORDERS:

ACCORDING TO THE

Systema Vegetabilium & Supplementum Plantarum.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
1 MONANDRIA.	1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
2 DIANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.
3 TRIANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia.
4 TETRANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tetragynia.
5 PENTANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Pentagynia. 6 Polygynia.
6 HEXANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia. 5 Polygynia.
7 HEPTANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Tetragynia. 4 Heptagynia
8 OCTANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia.
9 ENNEANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Trigynia. 3 Hexagynia.
10 DECANDRIA.	{ 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia. 3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia. 5 Decagynia.
	11 DODE.

CLASSES.

ORDERS.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 11 DODECANDRIA. | { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia.
5 Dodecagynia. |
| 12 ICOSANDRIA. | { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
3 Trigynia. 4 Pentagynia.
5 Polygynia. |
| 13 POLYANDRIA. | { 1 Monogynia. 2 Digynia.
3 Trigynia. 4 Tetragynia.
5 Pentagynia. 6 Hexagynia.
7 Polygynia. |
| 14 DIDYNAMIA. | { 1 Gymnospermia. 2 Angiospermia. |
| 15 TETRADYNAMIA. | 1 Siliquosa. 2 Siliculosa. |
| 16 MONADELPHIA. | { 1 Triandria. 2 Pentandria.
3 Octandria. 4 Decandria.
5 Endecandria. 6 Dodecandria. 7 Polyandria. |
| 17 DIADELPHIA. | { 1 Pentandria. 2 Hexandria.
3 Octandria. 4 Decandria. |
| 18 POLYADELPHIA. | { 1 Pentandria. 2 Icosandria.
3 Polyandria. |
| 19 SYNGENESIA. | { 1 Polygamia æqualis.
2 Polygamia superflua.
3 Polygamia frustranea.
4 Polygamia necessaria.
5 Polygamia segregata.
6 Monogamia. |
| 20 GYNANDRIA. | { 1 Diandria. 2 Triandria.
3 Tetrandria. 4 Pentandria.
5 Hexandria. 6 Octandria.
7 Decandria. 8 Dodecandria. 9 Polyandria. |
| | 21 MONO. |

CLASSES.

ORDERS.

21 MONOECIA.

- { 1 Monandria. 2 Diandria.
3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria.
5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria.
7 Heptandria. 8 Polyandria
9 Monadelphia. 10 Syn-
genesia. 11 Gynandria.

22 DIOECIA.

- { 1 Monandria. 2 Diandria.
3 Triandria. 4 Tetrandria.
5 Pentandria. 6 Hexandria.
7 Octandria. 8 Enneandria.
9 Decandria. 10 Dodecan-
dria. 11 Polyandria. 12 Mo-
nadelphia. 13 Syngenesia.
14 Gynandria.

23 POLYGAMIA.

- { 1 Monoecia. 2 Dioecia,
3 Trioecia.

24 CRYPTOGAMIA.

- { 1 Filices. 2 Musci.
3 Algæ. 4 Fungi.

APPENDIX.

Palmae.



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NOTE.

NOTE. The number of the *genera* and *species*, and accenting of the *genera*, are taken from the *Systema Vegetabilium* and *Supplementum Plantarum*, as translated and incorporated by the Litchfield Society, 1783.

The distinctions of the *genera* in the several *orders*, are taken from the synopsis to each class, in the same publication.

The *growth*, and places where principally *native*, are chiefly taken from the *Species Plantarum*.

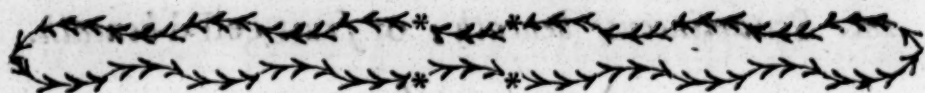
The number of *species* indigenous to the *British Isles*, are taken from Broughton's *Ecnhiridion Botanicum*.

In the column under *growth*; t stands for tree; s, for shrub; and h, for herb.

Vegetables, saith Linnaeus, hath life without voluntary motion; but his System makes no difference between trees, shrubs, and herbs, yet the distinction is of great antiquity with other writers: The difference between trees and herbs are very obvious; but the limit between trees and shrubs are not accurately ascertained. Linnaeus thinks the bud is the best distinction, trees having buds, and shrubs no buds; but he immediately acknowledges this distinction to be fallacious, as many large trees in hot climates have no buds. Dr. Alston thinks the difference lies in the bark, that trees have an outer and inner bark, (cortex and liber) and generally a sap, (albumen) but that the covering to shrubs is not a bark but a cuticle or simple skin; but this wants confirmation. We can therefore only say that a tree is a perennial plant rising to a great height, with a simple, woody, durable, branching trunk, producing wood fit for timber: The same definition holds with respect to shrubs, only that they do not rise to so great an height, the trunk not so simple, the branches more bushy, and not producing timber.

An *herb* is a plant with a succulent stem or stalk, not woody, and which generally dies down to the ground every year, but is sometimes biennial.

The duration of plants Linnaeus thinks so inconstant, that he never employs it in specific differences. In hot climates that have a perpetual summer, most plants are trees or shrubs, or at least perennial; yet many, when removed to colder climates, loose their woody substance, and become herbaceous, and sometimes annual, as *ricinus*, *mirabilis*, *tropaeolum*, *beta*, *origanum*, *lavatera*, &c.



THE
Classes, Orders, and Genera :

ACCORDING TO THE
SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

CLASS I. MONANDRIA.

(*One stamen or male.*)

Consisting of such plants as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers, furnished with only *one stamen* or *male*.

And, to avoid repetition, it may be observed, that all the classes, except the last *four*, and part of the class *syngenesia*, regularly consist of what Linnæus calls *hermaphrodite* flowers ; that is, have the *antheræ* and *stigma* in the same flower.*

This class contains *two* orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(*One female.*)

Containing such plants as have only one *pistillum* or *female* : under the following distinctions.

G 2

1st. Scita-

* It would have been more pleasing to delicacy, if Linnæus had substituted some term expressive of the marriage state, instead of *hermaphrodite* ; as it also causes so great a difference in the *sexual* analogy between plants and animals : If any flowers can with propriety deserve the appellation, they are those of the class *gynandria*, which are monsters from all others.

1st. *Scitamineous** beneath; or fruit cell'd beneath.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Alpinia,	h	1	America.	
2	Amomum,†	h	4	W. Indies.	
3	Canna,	h	3	America.	
4	Costus,	h	1	Arabia and Indies.	
5	Curcuma,	h	2	India.	
6	Kæmpferia,	h	2	E. Indies.	
7	Maranta,	h	3	India.	
8	Myrosma,	h	1	Surinam.	
9	Renealmia,	h	1	Surinam.	
10	Thalia,	h	1	America.	

2d. *One-seeded.*

11	Boerhaavia,	h	6	La-vera-crux.	
12	Hippuris,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 1
13	Salicornia,	h	6	Arabia.	Brit. 2

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(*Two females.*)

1st. *Plants.*

14	Blitum,	h	2	Spain. Tartary.	
15	Callitriche,	h	2		Brit. 2
16	Corispermum,	h	2	Tartary.	

2d. *Grassy.*

17	Cinna,	h	1	Canada.	
18	Mniarum,	h	1		

CLASS

* *Scitamineous*, (from *scitamentum*) because some of the plants afford delicious fruit. *Scitamineæ* is also the name of the 8th. order in Linnæus's *Fragments of a Natural Method*, containing most of the above plants.

† *Cardamom* seeds are from a species of *amomum*, called *amomum cardamomum*.

CLASS II. DIANDRIA.*

(Two stamina or males.)

Containing three orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

1st. Flowers beneath, one-petal'd, regular.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Chionanthus,	s	2	South Carolina.	
2	Eranthemum,	s	4	Æthiopia.	
3	Jasminum,	s	6	India.	
4	Ligustrum,	s	1		Brit. 1
5	Nyctanthes,	s	7	India.	
6	Olea,	s	3	Spain.	
7	Phillyrea,	s	3	Europe.	
8	Syringa,	s	2	Persia.	

2d. Flowers beneath, one-petal'd, irregular.

Fruit capsul'd.

9	Calceolaria,		4		
10	Dianthera,	h	3	America.	
11	Gratiola,	h	6	Alps. America.	
12	Justicia,	s & h	29	Ceylon, &c.	
13	Pæderota,		5	Africa.	
14	Pinguicula,	h	4	Portugal.	Brit. 2
15	Schwenkia,		1	America.	
				16 Veronica,	

* Several plants of this class *diandria*, are so similar to many of the class *didynamia*, that it is often very difficult to distinguish them: The flowers are nearly of the same form, and though many have properly only two *stamina* (the other two wanting *antheræ*); yet have *filaments* so very like *stamina*, that botanists have sometimes confounded the two classes, as to several plants.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
16	Veronica,	h	41	America.	Brit. 15
17	Utricularia,	h	9	Alps.	Brit. 2

3d. Flowers beneath, one-petal'd, irregular.

Fruit seed-naked.

18	Amethystea,	h	1	Siberia.	
19	Collinsonia,*	h	1	Virginia. Canada.	
20	Cunila,	h	4	Virginia.	
21	Lycopus,	h	3	Virginia.	Brit. 1
22	Monarda,	h	5	Oswego. America.	
23	Rosmarinus,	s	1	Spain. Italy.	
24	Salvia,†	s	45	Italy. America.	
25	Verbena,	h	17	America.	Brit. 1
26	Ziziphora,	h	4	Virginia.	

4th. Flowers beneath, four-petal'd.

27	Thouinia,	1	Spain.	
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5th. Flowers beneath, five-petal'd.

28	Dialium,	1	India.	
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6th. Flowers above.

29	Ancistrum,	1	New Zealand.	
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30 *Circæa*,

|| In *utricularia* (bladder-wort) the roots are loaded with membranaceous bladders.

* It hath been observed in many plants, as in *saxifraga* and *parnassia*, that the *stamina* make the first advances by bowing down in their turns to the female; but in *collinsonia canadensis* the lady seems to make the first advance, by bowing first to one of her husbands for a day or two, and then to the other.

† In *salvia*, the singular cross thread of the *stamina* constitutes the essential character of the genus: the rudiments of two *stamina* appear in the mouth of the flower, but have no *anthera*.—*Sage* and *clary* are distinct plants by other writers, but by Linnæus, they both come under the genus *salvia*, notwithstanding some little difference in the flower.

DIANDRIA.

47

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
30	Circæa,	h	2	France. Alps.	Brit. 2
31	Globba,		3	E. Indies.	
32	Morina,	h	1	Persia.	

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

33	Anthoxanthum,	h	5		Brit. 1
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ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

34	Piper,§	s & h	25	E. and W. Indies.	
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§ The leaves of the *piper-belle* are esteemed cordial, and give a fine flavour to the breath, for which they are much used in the East.

CLASS

CLASS III. TRIANDRIA.

(Three stamina or males.)

Containing three orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

1st. Flowers above.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Antholyza,	h	8	Africa.	
2	Crocus,	h	3		Brit. 3
3	Dilatris,	h	3	Cape.	
4	Gladiolus,	h	24	Europe.	
5	Iris,	h	39	Europe.	Brit. 2
6	Ixia,	s & h	28	Alps. Africa.	
7	Melothria,	h	1	Virginia.	
8	Moræa,	h	13	Africa.	
9	Valeriana,*	h	27	France.	Brit. 4

2d. Flowers beneath.

10	Callisia,	h	1	America.	
11	Cneorum,	s	1	Spain.	
12	Commelina,	h	4	W. Indies. Africa.	
13	Comocladia,	s	2	America.	
14	Hippocratea,	h	1	America.	
15	Loeflingia,	h	1	Spain.	
16	Olax,	t	1	Ceylon.	
17	Ortegia,		2	Spain.	
18	Polycnemum,	h	1	France. Italy.	

19 Rotala,

* *Valerians* differ greatly in several parts; as in the *corolla* being regular or irregular; in the *stamens* being 1, 2, 3, or 4; the *fruit* one-seeded, or two-seeded, naked, crowned with a pappus, &c.—These plants may be generally known (when not in flower) by the roots being scented, and two leaves at each joint opposite.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
19	Rotala,	h	1	E. Indies.	
20	Rumphia,	s	1	Amboyna.	
21	Tamerindus,	t	1	E. and W. Indies.	
22	Wackendorfia,	h	4	Africa.	
23	Willichia,	h	1	Mexico.	
24	Xyris,		1	India.	

3d. *Flowers grassy, with valvelets of the calyx-glume.*

25	Cyperus,	h	32	Jamaica, &c.	Brit. 1
26	Eriophorum,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 2
27	Fuirena,	h	1	Surinam.	
28	Kyllingia,		4	E. and W. Indies.	
29	Lygeum,	h	1	Spain.	
30	Nardus,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 1
31	Pommereulla,	h	1	India.	
32	Schoenus,	h	16	Europe.	Brit. 7
33	Scirpus,	h	42	America.	Brit. 13

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.*

(Two females.)

1st. *Flowers one-flower'd, straggling.*

34	Agrostis,	h	25		Brit. 8
35	Alopecurus,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 6
36	Anthistria,		1	India.	
37	Aristida,	h	6	Jamaica.	
38	Bobartia,	h	1	India.	
		H		39 Cornucopiæ,	

* All the plants of this order, *digynia*, are grasses, and comprehends much the greater part; though there are some others of different characters arranged in their proper classes, as *vernal grass*, &c.—Grass is defined to be a plant, having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, (called *glume*) and the seed single. The leaves are food for cattle, the small seeds for birds, and the larger grain for man. And it is observed, that nature hath so provided, that cattle (in grazing) seldom eat the flower, intended to produce seed, unless compelled by hunger.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
39	Cornucopiæ,	h	2	Smyrna.	
40	Dactylis,	h	5	Virginia.	Brit. 2
41	Lagurus,	h	2	Italy.	
42	Milium,	h	7	Europe.	Brit. 2
43	Panicum,	h	35	India.	Brit. 5
44	Paspalum,	h	5	America.	
45	Phalaris,	h	12	Europe.	Brit. 3
46	Phleum,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 3
47	Rottboella,	h	5	India.	
48	Saccharum,	h	6	Indies.	
49	Stipa,	h	10	Europe.	Brit. 1

2d. *Flowers two-flower'd, straggling.*

50	Aira,	h	13	Europe.	Brit. 7
51	Melica,*	h	7	Europe.	Brit. 3

3d. *Flowers many-flower'd, straggling.*

52	Avena,†	h	22	Siberia.	Brit. 6
53	Arundo,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 4
54	Briza,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 2
55	Bromus,	h	24	Europe.	Brit. 10
56	Festuca,	h	17	Europe.	Brit. 11
57	Poa,	h	26	Europe.	Brit. 14
58	Uniola,	h	4	Carolina.	

4th. *Flowers spikes, with receptacle awl'd.*

59	Cynosurus,	h	11	Europe.	Brit. 3
60	Elymus,	h	10	Eu. America.	Brit. 3
61	Hordeum,	h	8	Italy.	Brit. 3
					62 Lolium,

* In *melica*, the rudiment of a third floret, standing upon a little foot-stalk between the other two florets, gives the essential character.

† In *avena*, the essential character consists in the jointed twisted awn, growing from the back of the corolla.

TRIANDRIA.

51

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
62	Lolium,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 4
63	Secale,	h	4	Asia. Europe.	
64	Triticum,	h	15	Europe.	Brit. 3

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

1st. Flowers beneath.

65	Eriocaulon,	h	5	Brasils.	Brit. 1
66	Holosteum,	h	4	Jamaica.	
67	Koenigia,	h	1	Iceland.	
68	Lechea,		2	Canada.	
69	Minuartia,	h	3	Spain.	
70	Mollugo,	h	4	Ceylon, &c.	
71	Montia,	h	1		Brit. 1
72	Polycarpon,	h	2	Italy.	Brit. 1
73	Queria,	h	2	Spain.	
74	Triplaris,		1	America.	

2d. Flowers above.

75	Proserpinaca,	h	1	Virginia.	
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CLASS IV. TETRANDRIA.*

(Four stamina or males.)

Containing three orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

1st. Flowers one-petal'd, one-seeded, beneath.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Globularia,	s & h	7	Italy.	
2	Hydrophylax,		1	Sea shore.	
3	Protea,	s	36	Cape of G. Hope.	

2d. Flowers one-petal'd, one-seeded, above, aggregate.

4	Allionia,		2	America.	
5	Cephalanthus,	s	1	W. Indies.	
6	Dipsacus,	h	3	France.	Brit. 2
7	Knautia,	h	4	Archipelago.	
8	Scabiosa,	h	34	Italy, &c.	Brit. 3

3d. Flowers one-petal'd, one-fruited,† beneath.

9	Ægiphila,		1	Martinico.	
10	Aquartia,	s	1	America.	
11	Blæria,	s	5	Cape of G. Hope.	
12	Buddleia,	s	4	W. Indies.	
13	Callicarpa,	s	2	Virginia.	
14	Centunculus,	h	1		Brit. 1
15	Exacum,		6	India.	
16	Penæa,	s	8	Æthiopia.	

17 Plantago,

* The *stamina* in this class being of equal length, is the distinction from the class *didynamia*, where they are two long and two short.

† *One-fruited* means a single seed-vessel undivided, containing several seeds.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
17	Plantago,	h	21	Europe.	Brit. 6
18	Polypremum,	h	1	Carolina.	
19	Scoparia,	h	3	America.	

4th. *Flowers one-petal'd, one-fruited, above.*

20	Catesbæa,	s	1	Carolina.	
21	Hediotis,	s & h	6	Ceylon.	
22	Ixora,	s	3	India. America.	
23	Mannettia,	h	1	Mexico.	
24	Mitchella,	s	1	Carolina.	
25	Oldenlandia,	h	10	America.	
26	Pavetta,	s	2	India.	
27	Petesia,	s	2	Jamaica.	
28	Sanguisorba,*	h	3	Canada.	Brit. 1

5th. *Flowers one-petal'd, two-grain'd,† beneath.*

29	Houstonia,	h	2	Virginia.	
30	Scabrita,	s	1	India.	

6th. *Flowers one-petal'd, two-grain'd, above. star'd.‡*

31	Asperula,	h	10	Europe.	Brit. 2
32	Crucianella,	h	6	France. Italy.	
33	Diodia,	h	1	Virginia.	
34	Galium,	h	25	Europe.	Brit. 11
35	Knoxia,	h	1	Ceylon.	
36	Rubia,	h	5	France. Italy.	Brit. 1
				37 Scherardia,	

* In *sanguisorba officinalis* (common wild burnet) are found small red tubercles on the root, which dyers frequently use instead of cochineal; and it is said they are also found on the roots of *pimpinella saxifraga*, (burnet saxifrage).

† Two-grain'd, three-grain'd, &c. means, when the capsule is divided into two or three cells, &c. and a single grain or seed in each.

‡ These are the *plantæ stellatæ* of Ray, having two naked seeds, and the leaves disposed round the stem in the form of a radiant star; and are held to be diuretic.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
37	Scherardia,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 1
38	Spermacoce,	h	8	Carolina.	

7th. Flowers one-petal'd, four-grain'd, beneath.

39	Siphonanthus,	s	1	India.	
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8th. Flowers four-petal'd, beneath.

40	Ammannia,	h	5	Jamaica.	
41	Banksia,	h	4	New Holland.	
42	Epimedium,	h	1	Alps.	
43	Fagara,	s	5	Jamaica.	
44	Hartogia,	s	1	Cape.	
45	Ptelea,	s	2	America.	
46	Rhacoma,	s	1	Jamaica.	
47	Samara,	s	1	E. Indies.	

9th. Flowers four-petal'd, above.

48	Cifsus,	s	6	India.	
49	Cornus,	t & h	8	Virginia.	Brit. t 1
50	Embothrium,	h	2	New Caledonia.	
51	Ludwigia,	h	3	Virginia.	
52	Santalum,	t	1	India.	
53	Trapa,	h	3	Europe.	

10th. Flowers incomplete, beneath.

54	Alchemilla,	h	4	Sweden.	Brit. 2
55	Camphorosma,	s	5	Spain. Italy.	
56	Cometes,	h	1	Surat.	
57	Crameria,		1		
58	Dorstenia,	h	4	America.	
59	Rivina,	s	4	W. Indies.	
60	Salvadora,	s	1	Persian gulf.	
61	Struthiola,	s	3	Cape.	

11th. Flowers

11th. *Flowers incomplete, above.*

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
62	Acæna,	s	1	Mexico.	
63	Elæagnus,	s	4	Spain.	
64	Isnardia,	h	1	China. America.	
65	Sirium.				

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

66	Aphanes,	h	1		Brit. 1
67	Bufonia,	h	1		Brit. 1
68	Cruzita,		1	Spain. America.	
69	Cuscuta,*	h	3	Virginia.	Brit. 1
70	Gomozia,		1	Granada.	
71	Hamamelis,	s	1	Virginia.	
72	Hypecoum,	h	1	Archipelago.	

ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA.

(Four females.)

73	Coldenia,	h	1	India.	
74	Ilex,†	t	3	Asia.	Brit. 1
75	Myginda,	s	1	America.	
76	Potamogeton,	h	12	Europe.	Brit. 12
77	Ruppia,	h	1		Brit. 1
78	Sagina,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 3
79	Tillæa,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 1

* *Cuscuta* (dodder) is a parasitical plant, for it decays at the root, and is afterwards nourished by the plant that supports it: it will frequently twine round a *thistle*.

† *Ilex* is very variable in the parts of *fructification*.

CLASS V. PENTANDRIA.

(Five stamina or males.)

Containing six orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.*

(One female.)

1st. Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, one-seeded.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Mirabilis,	h	3	Mexico.	
2	Plumbago,	h	4	Spain. Italy.	

2d. Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, two-seeded.

Rough leaved.

3	Cerithe,	h	2	Europe.	
4	Messerschmidia,	s & h	2	Dauria.	

3d. Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, four-seeded.

Rough leaved.

5	Anchusa,	h	7	America.	Brit. 1
6	Asperugo,	h	2	Egypt.	Brit. 1
7	Borago,	h	5	Africa. India.	Brit. 1
8	Cynoglossum,	h	9	Virginia.	Brit. 1
9	Echium,	s & h	15	Italy. &c.	Brit. 2
10	Heliotropium,	h	9	Europe.	
11	Lithospermum,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 3
12	Lycopsis,	h	6	Virginia.	Brit. 1
13	Myosotis,	h & s	5	Virginia.	Brit. 1
					14 Onosma,

* The berries of the monopetalous plants of this first order, are for the most part poisonous.—The rough-leaved plants are said to be glutinous and vulnerary: they are the *asperifolia* of Ray, having four naked seeds.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
14	Onosma,	h	3	Siberia. India.	
15	Pulmonaria,	h	6	Siberia.	Brit. 2
16	Symphytum,	h	3	India.	Brit. 2

4th. *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, five-seeded.*

17	Nolana,		1		
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5th. *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, seed covered.*

Capsules.

18	Allamanda,	h	1	Surinam.	
19	Anagallis,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 2
20	Androsace,	h	6	Austria.	
21	Aretia,	s	3	Swiss. Alps.	
22	Azalæa,	s	6	India. Lapland.	Brit. 1
23	Brofsæa,	s	1	America.	
24	Chironia,	s	10	Cape.	
25	Convolvulus,	h	60	W. Indies, &c.	Brit. 3
26	Coris,	h	1	Europe.	
27	Cortusa,	h	2	Alps.	
28	Cyclamen,	h	2	Europe. India.	
29	Datura,	h	7	China.	Brit. 1
30	Diapensia,	h	1	Lapland.	
31	Dodecatheon,	h	1	Virginia.	
32	Epacris,	h	3	New Zealand.	
33	Galax,	h	1	Virginia.	
34	Hottonia,	h	2	India.	Brit. 1
35	Hydrophyllum,	h	2	Virginia. Canada.	
36	Hyoscyamus,*	h	7	Syria.	Brit. 1
37	Ipomœa,	h	21	E. & W. Indies.	
38	Lisianthus,	s	4	Jamaica.	
39	Lysimachia,	h	9	Levant.	Brit. 4
40	Menyanthes,	h	4	Ceylon.	Brit. 2
41	Nicotiana,	h & s	7	America.	
42	Nigrina,	s	1	Cape.	

I

43 Ophiorhiza,

* The roots of *hyoscyamus* (henbane) are used for anodine necklaces.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
43	Ophiorhiza,	h	2	E. Indies. America.	
44	Pâtagonula,	s	1	America.	
45	Phlox,	h	10	America.	
46	Polemonium,	h	5	America.	Brit. 1
47	Primula,*	h	7	Europe.	Brit. 3
48	Retzia,		1	Cape.	
49	Sheffieldia,		1		
50	Soldanella,	h	1	Alps.	
51	Spigelia,	h	2	Maryland.	
52	Theophrasta,	s	1	America.	
53	Verbascum,	h	12	Italy.	Brit. 5

Follicles.†

54	Cameraria,	s	2	W. Indies.	
55	Ceropegia,	h	4	Malabar.	
56	Echites,	s	15	W. Indies.	
57	Nerium,	s	4	Ceylon.	
58	Plumeria,	s	4	W. Indies.	
59	Tabernaemontana	s	6	E. and W. Indies.	
60	Vinca,	s	5	Madagascar.	Brit. 2

Berries.

61	Arduina,	s	1	Cape.	
62	Atropa,	s & h	6	Europe.	Brit. 1
63	Brunsfelsia,§	s	1	America.	
64	Capsicum,‡	h & s	4	E. and W. Indies.	
65	Carifsa,	s	2	India.	
66	Cerbera,	s	3	Brasils.	

67 Cestrum,

* *Primula veris* hath three varieties, viz. *primula veris officinalis* (cow-slip,) *primula veris elatior* (polyanthus,) and *primula veris acaulis*.

† See follicle under *pericarpium*; as also berry and drupe.

§ *Brunsfelsia*, it is thought, should belong to the class and order *didymia angiospermia*.

‡ *Capsicum* (Guinea pepper) hath many varieties.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
67	Cestrum,	s	4	W. Indies.	
68	Chrysophyllum,	t	2	W. Indies.	
69	Cordia,	s	6	W. Indies.	
70	Ehretia,	t	4	W. Indies.	
71	Ellisia,	h	1	Virginia.	
72	Jacquinia,	s & h	3	America.	
73	Laugeria,	s	1	America.	
74	Lycium,	s	8	Spain. Africa.	
75	Menais,	s	1	America.	
76	Myrsine,	s	1	Africa.	
77	Pæderia,	s	1	India.	
78	Physalis,	h	12	Spain.	
79	Randia,	s	2	America.	
80	Rauvolfia,	s	3	W. Indies.	
81	Sideroxylon,	t	9	Æthiopia.	
82	Solanum,	h & s	39	America, &c.	Brit. 2
83	Strychnos,	s	3	India.	
84	Tournefortia,	s & h	8	W. Indies.	
85	Varronia,	s	6	America.	

Drupes.

86	Ignatia,	h	1	India.	
87	Tektona,	h	1	Ceylon.	

6th. *Flowers one-petal'd, above.**Capsules.*

88	Bellonia,	s	1	America.	
89	Campanula,	h	62	America, &c.	Brit. 8
90	Cinchona,	s	2	Peru.	
91	Macrocnemum,	s	1	Jamaica.	
92	Phyteuma,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 1
93	Portlandia,	s	3	Jamaica.	
94	Roella,	h & s	5	Africa.	
95	Rondeletia,	s	4	W. Indies.	
			1 2		96 Samolus,

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
96	Samolus,	h	1		Brit. 1
97	Trachelium,	h	3	Italy,	
98	Virecta,		1		

Berries.

99	Chiococca,	s	2	Jamaica.	
100	Coffea,*	s	2	Arabia. W. Indies.	
101	Erithalis,	s	1	Jamaica.	
102	Gardenia,	s	6	India.	
103	Genipa,	s	1	America.	
104	Hamellia,	s	1	America.	
105	Lonicera,	s	14	Alps. &c.	Brit. 1
106	Matthiola,	s	1	America.	
107	Morinda,	h	3	America,	
108	Mulsænda,	s	3	India.	
109	Psychotria,	h	4	Jamaica.	
110	Triosteum,	h	2	America,	

Drupes.

111	Scævola,	s	1	India.	
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7th. Flowers five-petal'd, beneath.

Capsules.

112	Argophillum,	h	1	New Caledonia.	
113	Butneria,		2		
114	Cedrela,	s	1	America.	
115	Claytonia,	s	3	Virginia. Siberia.	
116	Diosma,	s	18	Africa, &c.	
117	Itea,	s	1	Virginia.	
118	Roridula,	s	1	Cape.	
119	Sauvagesia,	h	1	Jamaica.	

Berries.

* The W. India *coffea* shrub differs from the Arabian in the corolla; the former having four clefts, berries many-seeded; the latter five clefts, two-seeded.

Berries.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
120	Aquilicia,		1		
121	Ceanothus,	s	3	America.	
122	Celastrus,	s	11	Virginia. Ethiopia.	
123	Euonymus,	s	4	Virginia.	Brit. 1
124	Hirtella,	s	1	Basil.	
125	Rhamnus,*	s	27	Europe.	Brit. 2
126	Vitis,	s	8	Europe.	
127	Mangifera, <i>drupe</i> , t		2	India.	
128	Corynocarpus, <i>nut</i> , h		1	New Zealand.	
129	Brunia, <i>seed</i> 1, s		8	Africa.	
130	Kuhnia, <i>seed</i> 1, s		1	W. Indies.	
131	Nauclea, <i>seed</i> 1, s		1	Oriental.	

8th. *Flowers five-petal'd, above.*

132	Conocarpus, <i>seed</i> 1, s		3	W. Indies.	
133	Cyrilla, <i>capsules</i> , s		1	Carolina.	
134	Escallonia, h		1	America.	
135	Gronovia, <i>capsules</i> , h		1	Vera Crux.	
136	Hedera, <i>berry</i> , s		2	Canada.	Brit. 1
137	Heliconia, <i>capsules</i> ,		4	Cape.	
138	Lagoecia, <i>seeds</i> 2, h		1	Crete.	
139	Phylica, <i>berry</i> , s		12	Cape, &c.	
140	Plectronia, <i>berry</i> , s		1	Cape.	
141	Ribes,† <i>berry</i> , s	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{curr.} \\ \text{goos.} \end{array} \right\}$		3 Amer. Brit. curr. 3	

9th. *Flowers incomplete, beneath.*

142	Achyranthes, <i>seed</i> 1, s		9	India.	
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143 Celosia,

* From the berries of the common *buckthorn* (*rhamnus catharticus*) is made a very fine green color, called by the French, *verd-de-veffie*, much esteemed by miniature painters.

† *Ribes* unarmed, are *currants*, of which there are three species; and *ribes* prickly, are *gooseberries*, of which there are six species.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
143	Celosia,	capsule, h	10	China.	
144	Glaux,	capsule, h	1		Brit. 1
145	Illecebrum,	caps. h	19	E. Indies.	Brit. 1

10th. Flowers incomplete, above.

146	Thesium,	seed 1, h	17	Alps, &c.	Brit. 1
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ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

1st. Flowers one-petal'd, beneath.

147	Melodinus,	berry,	1	New Caledonia.	
148	Porana,	s	1	E. Indies.	
149	Schrebera,	s	1	Cape.	
150	Steris,	berry, s	1	Java.	

Follicles.*

151	Apocynum,	h	9	N. America.	
152	Asclepias,	h	28	France, Spain, &c.	
153	Cynanchum,	h	14	Spain, &c.	
154	Pergularia,	s	2	India.	
155	Periploca,	s	5	India. Africa,	
156	Stapelia,†	h	5	Cape.	

Capsules.

157	Crefsa,	h	1	Crete.	
158	Gentiana,	h	35	Pirenean, &c.	Brit. 5
159	Hydrolea,	h	1	America.	
160	Swertia,	h	5	Siberia.	Brit. 1

2d. Flowers

* See follicle under pericarpium.

† *Stapelia* (African swallow-wort) hath a fetid odour so very like carrion, that the common flesh fly deposits its eggs on it, which are frequently hatched, but wanting proper food, dies soon after; though some have asserted they eat the petals of the flower.

2d. *Flowers five-petal'd, above.*

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
161	Rufselia,		1	Cape.	

3d. *Flowers five-petal'd, beneath.**Capsules.*

162	Anabasis, berry,	s & h	4	Spain.	
163	Coprosma, herma.		2	New Zealand.	
164	Heuchera,	h	1	America.	
165	Linconia,	s	1	Cape.	
166	Nama,	h	2	Ceylon. Jamaica.	
167	Velezia,	h	1	Europe.	

4th. *Flowers incomplete.*

168	Beta,	h	3	France.	Brit. 1
169	Bosea,	s	1	Canaries.	
170	Chenopodium,	h	20	Europe.	Brit. 9
171	Gomphrena,	h	8	India.	
172	Herniaria,	h & s	4	Spain.	Brit. 2
173	Salsola,	h & s	16	Europe.	Brit. 2
174	Ulmus,	t	3	America.	Brit. 1

5th. *Flowers five-petal'd, above, two-seeded. umbel'd.**A. *With an universal and partial involucre.*

175	Eryngium,	h	9	Alps.	Brit. 2
176	Hydrocotyle,	h	13	America.	Brit. 1
177	Phyllis,	s	1	Canaries.	

178 Sanicula,

* These are the umbellate plants of Tournefort; and it is observed, that in dry soils, they are aromatic, warm, resolvent, and carminative; but in moist places frequently poisonous. The virtue in the roots and seeds.—Note, *panax* and *arctopus* (though umbel'd) are placed in the class and order *polygamia dioecia*, as having the character of that class and order, though they have only five *stamina*.—There are also a few other umbel'd plants placed in different classes, as *allium*, &c.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
178	Sanicula,	h	3	Canada.	Brit. 1
179	Astrantia,	h	4	Alps.	

Flowers radiate; † florets of the disc abortive.

180	Artemisia,	h	1	Libanus.	
181	Caucalis,	h	6	India.	Brit. 2
182	Daucus,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 1
183	Echinophora,	h	2	Apulia.	Brit. 1
184	Heracleum,	h	6	Siberia.	Brit. 2

Flowers radiate; florets of the radius abortive.

185	Oenanthe*	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 3
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Flowers radiate, all fertile.

186	Tordylium,	h	7	Syria. Crete.	Brit. 3
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Flowers flosculous; † florets of the disc abortive.

187	Laserpitium,	h	11	Europe.	
188	Peucedanum,	h	6	Alps.	Brit. 2

Flowers flosculous, all fertile.

189	Ammi,	h	3	Europe.	
190	Angelica,	h	5	Archangel.	Brit. 1
191	Athamanta,	h	9	Sicily. Crete.	Brit. 1
192	Bubon,	h	4	Macedonia.	
193	Bunium,	h	1		Brit. 1
194	Bupleurum,	h	16	Æthiopia.	Brit. 2
195	Cachrys,	h	3	Sicily.	

196 Conium,

† See *radiate flowers* explained in a note under the head of *distinction of flowers*.

* *Oenanthe crocata* (water dropwort) is one of the strongest vegetable poisons that is known.

† See *flosculous* explained in observation to the head of the class *syngenesia*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
196	Conium,	h	4	Africa.	Brit. 1
197	Crythmum,	h	3	Pyrenean.	Brit. 1
198	Cuminum,	h	1	Egypt.	
199	Ferula,*	h	9	Europe. Canada.	
200	Haselquistia,	h	2	Egypt.	
201	Ligusticum,	h	7	Austria.	Brit. 2
202	Selinum,	h	5	Germany.	Brit. 1
203	Sison,	h	7	Canada.	Brit. 4
204	Sium,	h	10	Sicily.	Brit. 3

B. With only partial involucre; no universal.

Flowers subradiate, all fertile.

205	Æthusa,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 2
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Flowers radiate; florets of the disc abortive.

206	Coriandrum,	h	2	Italy.	Brit. 1
207	Scandix,	h	10	Europe.	Brit. 4

Flowers flosculous, all fertile.

208	Cicuta,	h	3	Canada.	Brit. 1
209	Imperatoria,	h	1	Alps.	Brit. 1
210	Phellandrium,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 1
211	Seseli,	h	11	Europe.	

Flowers flosculous; florets of the disc abortive.

212	Chærophylum,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 2
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C. With no involucre; neither universal nor partial.

Flowers flosculous; florets of the disc abortive.

213	Carum,	h	1	Europe.	Brit. 1
214	Smyrnum,	h	5	Egypt.	Brit. 1
			K		Flowers

* The drug *asafatida*, is a gum resin of *ferula asafatida*.

Flowers flosculous, all fertile.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
215	Anethum,*	h	3	Germany.	Brit. 1
216	Apium,†	h	4	Sardinia.	Brit. 1
217	Ægopodium,	h	1	Europe.	Brit. 1
218	Pastinaca,§	h	3	Italy.	Brit. 1
219	Pimpinella,	h	7	Europe.	Brit. 3
220	Thapsia,	h	5	Spain.	
221	Cussonia, { 5 petals 3 corner'd }	h	2	Cape.	

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

1st. *Flowers above, five-cleft.*

222	Scambucus,	t & h	4	Canada.	Brit. 2
223	Viburnum,	s	11	Spain. America.	Brit. 2

2d. *Flowers beneath.*

224	Basella,	h	3	India.	
225	Pharnaceum,	h	13	Asia. Africa.	
226	Xylophylla,		2		

Corols five-peta' d.

227	Alsine,†	h	3	France.	Brit. 1
228	Cafsine,	s	5	Æthiopia. Carolina.	
				229 Corrigiola,	

* *Anethum*, (fennel and dill). Note, *fennel* only differs from *dill*, in the seeds not being bordered at the edge like those of *dill*.

† *Celery* (a species of *apium*) called *apium dulce* by other authors, not described by Linnæus. The universal involucre is often wanting.

§ The gum resin called *opoponax*, is from the *pastinaca opoponax*.

|| *Aniseeds* are from a species of *pimpinella* (*pimpinella anisum*).

† In *alsine* (the common chickweed) the *stamina* soon fall off, so that the flowers frequently appear with fewer than five. The young shoots and leaves, when boiled, are said to be very like spring *spinach*, and equally wholesome.

PENTANDRIA.

67

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
229	Corrigiola,	h	1	France.	
230	Drypis,	h	1	Italy.	
231	Rhus,*	s	24	Italy. Spain. America.	
232	Sarothra,	h	1	Virginia.	
233	Semecarpus,	h	1	India.	
234	Staphylea,	s	2	Virginia,	Brit. 1
235	Spathelia,		1	Jamaica.	
236	Tamarix,	s	2	France. Germany.	
237	Telephium,	h	2	France. Italy.	
238	Turnera,	s	4	Jamaica.	

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA:

(Four females.)

239	Evolvulus,	h	6	India.	
240	Parnassia,	h	1		Brit. 1

ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA.

(Five females.)

1st. Flowers above.

241	Aralia,	s	5	China.	
242	Commersonia,	h	1	Taheita.	

2d. Flowers beneath.

243	Crafsula,	h	53	Æthiopia, &c.	
244	Gisekia,	h	1	E. Indies.	
245	Statice,	h	21	America.	Brit. 3
			K 2		Corols

* The resin called *gum copal*, is from *rhus copallinum*; and the *rhus coriaria* was formerly much used for tanning leather.

Corols five-petal'd.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
246	Androvanda,	h	1	Italy. India,	
247	Drosera,*	h	8	India.	Brit. 3
248	Linum,	h	22	Alps. Aust. Virg.	Brit. 5
249	Mahernia,	s	2	Cape.	
250	Sibbaldia,	h	3	Siberia.	Brit. 1

ORDER VI. POLYGYNIA.

(Many females.)

251	Myosurus,	h	1		Brit. 1
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* *Sun-dew* (drosera) derives its name from small drops of a liquor like dew, hanging on its fringed leaves, and continuing in the hottest part of the day, exposed to the sun.

CLASS

CLASS VI. HEXANDRIA.*

(Six stamina or males.)

Containing five orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

1st. Flowers calycled,† furnished with calyx and corolla:

Corols one-petal'd.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Duroia,	t	1	Surinam.	

Corols three-petal'd, or three-parted.

2	Bromelia,	h	7	W. Indies.	
3	Burmannia,	h	2	Ceylon.	
4	Bursera,	s	1	W. Indies.	
5	Tillandsia,	h	9	America.	
6	Tradescantia,	h	8	Virginia.	

Corols five-petal'd.

7 Frankenia,

Corols six-petal'd, or six-cleft.

8	Berberis,	s	3	Crete.	Brit. 2
9	Canarina,	s	1	Canaries.	
10	Capura,	s	1	India.	
11	Hillia,	s	1	America.	
12	Leontice,	h	4	Greece.	

13 Loranthus,

* The stamina in this class being of equal length, is the distinction from the class *tetradynamia*, where the stamina are four long and two short.—The bulbous roots in this class are some of them noxious, as *daffodil*, *hyacinth*, *fritillary*, &c. others are corrosive, as *garlic*, &c. but by roasting or boiling they lose great part of their acrimony.

† The calyx in some genera is only a rim or border.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
13	Loranthus,	s	11	China. Europe.	
14	Prinos,	s	2	America.	
15	Richardia,	h	1	Vera Crux.	

Corols twelve-cleft.

16	Achras,	t	4	W. Indies.	
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2d. *Flowers spathed, or glumed.*

17	Ehrharta,	h	1	Africa.	
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Corols above, six-petal'd, or six-cleft.

18	Amaryllis,	h	13	Spain. Italy.	
19	Crinum,	h	10	Africa. America.	
20	Galanthus,	h	1		Brit. 1
21	Hæmanthus,	h	5	Guinea.	
22	Hypoxis,	h	12	Virginia, &c.	
23	Leucojum,	h	3	Germany.	
24	Narcissus,	h	14	Eastern.	Brit. 2
25	Pancratium,	h	7	Ceylon. Mexico.	
26	Pontederia,	h	5	Malabar.	

Corols beneath, six-petal'd.

27	Allium,*	h	40	Europe.	Brit. 1
28	Aphyllanthes,	h	1	Montpelier.	
29	Bulbocodium,	h	1	Spain.	Brit. 1
30	Tulbagia,	h	2	Cape.	

3d. *Flowers naked (without calyx).*

31	Phormium,	h	3		<i>Corols</i>
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* The apparent difference of the onion (*allium cepa*) from garlic, is the swelling pipy stalk of the former, being thicker in the middle than at either end.

HEXANDRIA.

71

Corols above, six-petal'd, or six-cleft.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
32	Agave,*	h	4	America.	
33	Alstroemeria,	h	5	Italy. Peru.	
34	Gethyllis,	h	4	Cape.	

Corols beneath, six-petal'd, or six-cleft.

35	Albuca,	h	4	Cape.	
36	Aletris,	h	4	Cape.	
37	Aloe,†	h	10	Africa.	
38	Anthericum,	h	25	Greece, &c.	Brit. 3
39	Asparagus,	h	13	Cape.	Brit. 1
40	Asphodelus,	h	3	Sicily.	
41	Convallaria,	h	9	Japan.	Brit. 3
42	Cyanella,	h	3	Cape.	
43	Dracæna,	h	10	Cape.	
44	Erythronium,	h	1	Hungary.	
45	Fritillaria,	h	6	Persia.	Brit. 1
46	Gloriosa,	h	2	Malabar.	
47	Hemerocallis,	h	2	Hungary.	
48	Hyacinthus,	h	17	Italy, &c.	Brit. 1
49	Lilium,	h	9	Italy. America.	
50	Mafsonia,	h	3	Cape.	
51	Ornithogalum,	h	19	Cape, &c.	Brit. 3
52	Polianthes,	h	1	India.	
53	Scilla,	h	12	Italy.	Brit. 2
54	Tulipa,	h	4	Spain.	

55 Uvularia,

* The flower stems in some of the species of *american aloe* (agave) rise to the height of above 20 feet: they are generally many years before they flower, but this greatly depends on the health of the plant, and heat of the climate: the flower stem rises from the center of the radical leaves, which are closely folded over each other, and until they are fully expanded, the stem cannot advance. It continues in flower by succession, 2 or 3 months; and then the whole plant dies.

† The *succotrine aloe* is a gum resin from the *aloe perfoliata*; and the *hepatic* or *horse aloe*, is supposed to be a coarser sort from the same species.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
55	Uvularia,	h	3	Bohemia.	
56	Yucca,	s	4	America.	

4th. *Flowers incomplete.*

57	Acorus,	h	1	Holland.	Brit. 1
58	Calamus,	h	1	India.	
59	Juncus,	h	23	Europe.	Brit. 15
60	Orontium,	h	1	Virginia.	
61	Peplis,	h	2	Jamaica.	Brit. 1

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

62	Atraphaxis,	s	2	Medea.	
63	Falkia,	h	1	Cape.	
64	Ghania,	h	1		
65	Oryza,	h	1	E. and W. Indies.	

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

1st. *Flowers beneath.*

66	Colchicum,*	h	3	Spain.	Brit. 1
67	Helonias,	h	3	Pensilvania.	
68	Medeola,	h	2	Africa. Virginia.	
69	Melanthium,	h	8	Cape. America.	
70	Rumex,	h & s	33	Egypt, &c.	Brit. 11
71	Scheuchzeria,	h	1	Helvetia.	
72	Triglochin,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 2
73	Trillium,	h	3	Canada.	

2d. *Flowers*

* The *hermodactyl* of the shops, is supposed to be the root of a species of *colchicum*, called *colchicum variegatum*.

HEXANDRIA.

73

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
		2d. Flowers above.			
74	Flagellaria,	s	1	Java.	

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(Four females.)

75	Petiveria,	s	2	W. Indies.	
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ORDER V. POLYGYNIA.

(Many females.)

76	Alisma,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 3
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CLASS

CLASS VII. HEPTANDRIA.

(Seven stamina or males.)

Containing four orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Æsculus,	t	2	Asia. America.	
2	Disandra,		1	Eastern.	
3	Trientalis,	h	1		Brit. 1

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

4	Limeum,	h	2	Africa,	
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ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA.

(Four females.)

5	Aponogeton,		2	E. Indies.	
6	Saururus,	h	2	Virginia.	

ORDER IV. HEPTAGYNIA.

(Seven females.)

7	Septas,	h	1	Cape.	
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CLASS VIII. OCTANDRIA.

(Eight stamina or males.)

Containing four orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

1st. Flowers complete.

Corols one-petal'd.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Erica,	s	74	Many places.	Brit. 4
2	Vaccinium,	s	12	Europe.	Brit. 4

Corols four-petal'd.

3	Allophyllus,	s	1	Ceylon.	
4	Amyris,	s	9	Carolina.	
5	Anticorus,	s	1	Arabia.	
6	Combretum,	s	2	America.	
7	Epilobium,	h	7	Alps.	Brit. 7
8	Gaura,	h	1	Virginia.	
9	Grislea,	s	1	America.	
10	Guarea,	s	1	Brasils.	
11	Jambolifera,	s	1	India.	
12	Lawsonia,	s	3	Egypt. India.	
13	Melicocca,	s	1	America.	
14	Menecylon,	s	1	Ceylon.	
15	Ænothera,	h	10	America.	
16	Ophira,	s	1	Africa.	
17	Osbeckia,		2	Ceylon. China.	
18	Rhexia,	h	5	Virginia.	
19	Ximenia,	s	2	America.	

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Corols five-petal'd.

20	Bæckia,	s	1	China.	
21	Tropæolum,	h	4	Peru.	

Corols eight-petals, or eight-cleft.

22	Chlora,	h	4	Italy.	Brit. 1
23	Fuschia,	h	3	America.	
24	Mimusops,	s	2	India.	

2d. *Flowers incomplete.*

Calyx four-leaves, or four-cleft.

25	Daphne,	s	16	Alps.	Brit. 2
26	Dodonæa,		2	India.	
27	Gnidia,	s	11	Africa.	
28	Lachnæa,	s	2	Æthiopia.	
29	Palserina,	s & h	13	Cape.	
30	Stellera,	h	2	Germany.	
31	Dirca,	no calyx, t	1	Virginia.	

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(*Two females.*)

Corols four-petal'd.

32	Codia,		1	Mountains.	
33	Moehringia,	h	1	Alps.	
34	Schmiedelia,	s	1	E. Indies.	
35	Weinmannia,	s	4	Jamaica.	
36	Galenia, cor. none,	s	2	Africa.	

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(*Three females.*)

Corols four-petal'd.

37	Cardiospermum,	s	2	America.	
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38 Paullinia,

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
38	Paullinia,	s	14	E. and W. Indies.	
39	Sapindus,	t	4	E. and W. Indies.	

Corols none.

40	Coccoloba,	t	7	Barbadoes.	
41	Polygonum,*	h	27	America.	Brit. 10

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(Four females.)

Corols four-petal'd.

42	Elatine,	h	2	France.	Brit. 1
43	Haloragis,	h	1	New Caledonia.	
44	Paris,	h	1		Brit. 1
45	Adoxa, 4 or 5 cleft,	h	1		Brit. 1

* The root of *polygonum bistorta* (bistort) is one of the strongest vegetable bitters.—See *tormentilla*.

CLASS IX. ENNEANDRIA.

(Nine stamina or males.)

Containing three orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Anacardium,	t	1	W. Indies.	
2	Cassia,		2	India.	
3	Laurus,*	s	12	India. Persia.	
4	Tinus,	s	1		

ORDER II. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

5	Rheum,	h	6	China. Asia.	
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ORDER III. HEXAGYNIA.

(Six females.)

6	Butomus,	h	1		Brit. 1
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* The true *cinnamon* is the bark of the *laurus cinnamomum*; and the base *cinnamon*, which is often sold for the true, is the bark of the *laurus cassia*.—The drug *camphor* is obtained from another species of *laurus*, called *laurus camphora*.—*Laurus benzoin* from Sumatra, is said to be the true *benzoin* of the shops. Phil. Soci. at Haarlem.

CLASS X. DECANDRIA.

(Ten stamina or males.)

Containing five orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

1st. Flowers many-petal'd, irregular.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Anagyris,	s	1	Italy.	
2	Bauhinia,	s	8	E. and W. Indies.	
3	Cæsalpinia,	t	3	W. Indies.	
4	Cassia,	s & h	37	E. and W. Indies.	
5	Cercis,	s	2	Italy. Canada.	
6	Dictamnus,*	h	2	Cape. Germany.	
7	Guilandina,†	s	5	E. and W. Indies.	
8	Hymenæa,§	t	1	W. Indies.	
9	Myroxylon,		1	Peru.	
10	Parkinsonia,	t	1	W. Indies.	
11	Poinciana,	s	3	E. and W. Indies.	
12	Sophora,	s	13	Levant, &c.	
13	Toluifera.‡				

2d. Flowers many-petal'd, equal.

14 Adenanthera, t 2 India.

15 Chalcas,

* The atmosphere which floats around the *fraxinella* (*dictamnus albus*) is inflammable, supposed to arise from an admixture of some essential oil.

† On the Malabar Coast, the roots of *guilandina moringa* are scraped and used as *horse-radish*, and have much the same taste.

§ The resin called *gum anime* is from *hymenæa courbaril*.

|| *Flower fence*, (*poinciana*) is so called, because they make fences with it in Barbadoes to divide land: it hath a beautiful flower, and is armed with spines.

‡ The *balsam of tolu* is from *toluifera balsamum*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
15	Chalcas,	s	1	India.	
16	Clethra,	s	1	Carolina.	
17	Cynometra,	s	2	India.	
18	Dionæa,	s	1	Carolina.	
19	Fagonia,	h	3	Crete. Spain. Arabia.	
20	Guajacum,*	t	3	W. Indies. Africa.	
21	Hematoxylon,	t	1	Campechy.	
22	Heisteria,	s	1	Martinico.	
23	Jufsieua,	s	6	Lima. India.	
24	Ledum,	s	1	Europe.	
25	Limonia,	s	3	India.	
26	Melastoma,	s	15	America.	
27	Melia,	t	2	Syria. Spain.	
28	Monotropa,	h	2	Canada.	Brit. 1
29	Murraya,	s	1	E. Indies.	
30	Prosopis,	s	1	India.	
31	Pyrola,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 3
32	Quafsia,†	s	2	Surinam.	
33	Quisqualis,	s	1	India.	
34	Ruta,	s	5	Patavia. Europe.	
35	Swietenia,	t	1	America.	
36	Thryallis,	s	1	Brasil.	
37	Tribulus,§	h	4	Jamaica. France.	
38	Trichilia,	s	3	Jamaica.	
39	Turræa,	s	1	E. Indies.	
40	Zigophillum,	h & s	11	Syria.	

3d. Flowers

* *Gum guajacum* is from *guajacum officinale*.

† *Quafsia* is said properly to belong to *dioecia decandria*.

§ This seems to be the same plant mentioned by Virgil, under the name of *tribulus*. It is called in English, *caltrops*, from the form of the fruit resembling those instruments of war, strewed in the enemies' way to annoy their horses. It is a troublesome weed amongst the corn in some parts of France and Spain, annoying the feet of the cattle with its strong prickles. The species is *tribulus terrestris*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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3d. *Flowers one-petal'd, equal.*

41	Andromeda,	s	15	Alps. Lapland.	Brit. 2
42	Arbutus,	s	10	Acadia.	Brit. 3
43	Codon,		1	Royen.	
44	Epigæa,	s	1	Virginia.	
45	Gaultheria,	s	1	Canada.	
46	Inocarpus,		1	Taheite.	
47	Kalmia,	s	2	Virginia.	
48	Rhododendron,	s	7	Alps.	
49	Styrax,	t	1	Italy.	

4th. *Flowers without petals, or incomplete.*

50	Bucida,	s	1	Jamaica.	
51	Copaifera,*	s	1	Brasil. Antillas.	
52	Dais,	s	2	Cape.	
53	Samyda,	s	5	W. Indies.	

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(*Two females.*)

Corols none.

54	Chrysosplenium,	h	2	Germany.	Brit. 2
55	Scleranthus,	h	3	Germany.	Brit. 2
56	Trianthema,	h	3	Jamaica.	

Corols one-petal'd.

57	Royena,	s	5	Cape.	
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Corols five-petal'd.

58	Cunonia,	s	1	Cape.	
59	Dianthus,†	h & s	21	Alps. China.	Brit. 6
		M		60 Gypsophila,	

* *Balsam capaibi* is from *capaifera officinalis*.

† Formerly only those plants with broader leaves were called *sweet William* (under *dianthus barbatus*); and those with narrower leaves were called *sweet John*.

<i>no.</i>	<i>genera.</i>	<i>growth.</i>	<i>no. of species.</i>	<i>native of</i>	<i>species in Brit.</i>
60	Gypsophila,	h	10	France. Spain.	
61	Hydrangea,	h	1	Virginia.	
62	Mitella,	h	2	America.	
63	Saponaria,	h	8	Crete.	Brit. 1
64	Saxifraga,	h	39	America, &c.	Brit. 9
65	Tiarella,	h	2	America.	

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

66	Banisteria,	s	7	W. Indies.	
67	Erythroxylon, <i>dru.</i>	s	2	Jamaica.	
68	Garidella,	h	1	Italy.	
69	Malpighia, <i>berry,</i>	t	9	W. Indies.	
70	Triopteris,	s	1	Jamaica.	

Capsules one-cell'd.

71	Arenaria,	h	26	Bavaria, &c.	Brit. 8
72	Stellaria,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 3

Capsules three-cell'd.

73	Cherleria,	h	1	Alps.	Brit. 1
74	Cucubalus,	h	15	Siberia.	Brit. 4
75	Hiræa,	s	1	Carthageria.	
76	Silene,	h	36	Crete. Egypt.	Brit. 8

ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

(Five females.)

77	Agrostemma,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 1
78	Averrhoa,	s	3	India.	
79	Bergia,	h	2	Cape.	
80	Cerastium,	h	16	Alps.	Brit. 8
81	Cotyledon,	h	13	Cape. Siberia.	Brit. 2
82	Forskohlea,	h	2	Cape.	
83	Grielum,	s	1	Æthiopia.	
				84	Lychnis,

DECANDRIA.

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no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
84	Lychnis,	h	9	Siberia.	Brit. 3
85	Oxalis,	h	22	Africa. America.	Brit. 1
86	Penthorum,	h	1	Virginia.	
87	Sedum,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 8
88	Spergula,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 4
89	Spondias,	t	2	W. Indies.	
90	Suriana,	s	1	W. Indies.	

ORDER V. DECAGYNIA.

(Ten females.

91	Neurada,	h	1	Egypt. Arabia.
92	Phytolacca,	h	4	America.

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CLASS

CLASS XI. DODECANDRIA.

(Twelve stamina or males.)

This class, although its title is expressive of *twelve stamina* only, consists of such plants as are furnished with any number of *stamina* from *eleven* to *nineteen* inclusive. And it is also to be observed, that in this class the *stamina* are fixed to the *receptacle*, but in the next class they are fixed to the *calyx* or *corolla*.

This class contains *five* orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Corols none.

1	Asarum,	h	3	Canada.	Brit. 1
2	Bocconia,	s	1	Jamaica.	
3	Hudsonia,	s	1	Virginia.	

Corols four-petal'd, or four-cleft.

4	Cratæva,	t	3	Indies.
5	Garcinia,	t	3	E. Indies.
6	Halesia,	s	2	Carolina.
7	Rhizophora,*	s	7	India.

Corols

OBS. The reason of the chasm in the classes from ten to twelve stamina, is, that no flowers have yet been found with only eleven, so as to form a class. *Roseda* hath sometimes only eleven, but often more, yet never exceeding fifteen.

* *Rhizophora* (mangrove or mangles) is called the kandel or candle of the Indians, because the wood, which is very solid and heavy, makes the clearest, most ardent, and durable fire, of any other materials.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Corols five-petal'd.

8	Dodecas,		1	Surinam.	
9	Nitraria,	s	1	Volga.	
10	Peganum,	h	2	Assyria.	
11	Portulaca,	h	9	Europe. America.	
12	Triumfetta,	s	4	Indies.	
13	Vatica,	s	1	China.	
14	Winterania,*	t	1	America.	

Corols six-petal'd.

15	Blakea,	s	2	Jamaica.	
16	Ginora,	s	1	America.	
17	Lythrum,	h	15	America.	Brit. 2
18	Gethyllis,	h	1	Africa.	

Corols seven-petal'd.

19	Befaria,	h	2	New Granada.	
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Corols eight-cleft.

20	Balsia,	h	1	Malabar.	
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Corols ten-petal'd.

21	Decumaria,	s	1	Africa.	
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ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

22	Agrimonia,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 1
23	Heliocarpus,	t	1	America.	

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

24	Euphorbia,	h	64	Canaries, &c.	Brit. 11
				25 Pallasia,	

* The bark called *canella alba*, is from *winterania canella*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
25	Pallasia,		1	Caspian Sea.	
26	Reseda,	h	12	France.	Brit. 2
27	Tacca,		1	E. Indies. Taheite.	
28	Visnea,		1	Canaries.	

ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

(Five females.)

29	Glinus,	h	2	Spain.	
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ORDER V. DODECAGYNIA.

(Twelve females.)

30	Sempervivum,	h & s	8	Canaries.	Brit. 1
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CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA.

(Twenty stamina or males.)

The plants of this class furnisheth most of the eatable fruits in esteem; none are noxious except the *cherry-laurel*. The flowers bear the following character:

1st. A *calyx* of one leaf, and concave.

2d. The *corolla* fastened by its claws into the inner side of the *calyx*.*

3d. The *stamina*, twenty or more, inserted also into the inner side of the *calyx* or *corolla*.

Obs. As the number of *stamina* in this class is not limited, great attention must be had to the above character, to distinguish it from the next class (*polyandria*), where the *stamina* are inserted into the *receptacle*.

This class contains five orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
				<i>Calyx above.</i>	
1	Cactus,†	s	24	W. Indies. Mexico.	2 Eugenia,

* When the *corolla* is inserted into the *calyx*, it always consists of many petals; and the *calyx*, of one leaf.

† The cochineal animals are supported on a species of the *cactus*, called *cactus cochenillifer*.—The flower of the *cactus grandiflora* (one of the creeping *cereuses*) is said to be as grand and beautiful as any in the vegetable system: It begins to open in the evening about seven o'clock, is in perfection about eleven, and fades about four in the morning, so that the same flower only continues in perfection about six hours. The *calyx* when expanded is about a foot in diameter, of a splendid yellow within, and a dark brown without;

<i>no.</i>	<i>genera.</i>	<i>growth.</i>	<i>no. of species.</i>	<i>native of</i>	<i>species in Brit.</i>
2	Eugenia,	s	7	Malacca. India.	
3	Myrtus,	s	13	Europe. Asia.	
4	Philadelphus,	s	2	Verona. Carolina.	
5	Psidium,	t	3	E. and W. Indies.	
6	Punica,*	t	2	Spain, &c.	

Calyx beneath.

7	Amygdalus,	t	4	Persia. Jordan.	
8	Chrysobalanus,	t	1	America.	
9	Plinia,	t	3	Surinam.	
10	Prunus,	t	15	{ America. Siberia.	
				{ Armeniaca.	Brit. 6
11	Sonneratia,	t	1	New Guinea.	

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(*Two females.*)

12	Cratægus,	s	10	India.	Brit. 3
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ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(*Three females.*)

13	Sesuvium,	s	1	India.	
14	Sorbus,	t	3	Europe.	Brit. 3

ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

(*Five females.*)

Calyx above.

15	Mesembryanthemum,	h	51	Africa, &c.	
					16 Mespilus,

without; the *petals* are many, and of a pure white; and the great number of recurved *stamina*, surrounding the *style* in the center of the flower, make a grand appearance, to which may be added the fine scent, which perfumes the air to a considerable distance. It flowers in July.

* The *balaustines* of the shops are the *calyx* and *corolla* of the double flowering *pomegranates* (*punica*).

ICOSANDRIA.

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no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
16	Mespilus,	s	9	Canada.	Brit. 1
17	Pyrus,	t	11	Cydonia.	Brit. 2
18	Tetragonia,	s & h	5	Æthiopia.	
<i>Calyx beneath.</i>					
19	Aizoon,	h	10	Canaries.	
20	Spiræa,	s & h	19	Japan.	Brit. 2

ORDER V. POLYGYNIA.

(Many females.)

Calyx five-cleft.

21	Rosa,	s	18	France.	Brit. 5
22	Rubus,	s	14	India.	Brit. 5

Calyx eight-cleft.

23	Dryas,	h	2	Kamschatka.	Brit. 1
24	Tormentilla,*	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 2

Calyx ten-cleft.

25	Calycanthus, <i>scaly</i> ,	s & h	2	Carolina.	
26	Comarum,	h	1		Brit. 1
27	Fragaria,	h	3	France.	Brit. 2
28	Geum,†	h	5	Virginia.	Brit. 2
29	Potentilla,	h & s	29	Canada. Norway.	Brit. 8

* *Tormentilla* from the number of *stamina* (being sixteen) appears to belong to the class *dodecandria*, but all the other characters being agreeable to this class overrule the number of *stamina*. The root (which is one of the strongest vegetable bitters) hath been frequently used for tanning leather, and is said to be equal to oak bark. See *polygonum bistorta*.

† The roots of *avens* or *herb-bennet* (*geum*) smell somewhat like cloves; hence this *genus* was known by the name of *caryophyllata* in the time of Pliny.

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CLASS

CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA.

(Many stamina or males.)

The flowers of this class are furnished with many *stamina*, (above twenty) inserted into the common *receptacle*. From this invariable character, is this class distinguished from the preceding class *icosandria*; which is very necessary to observe, as the fruits of this class are frequently poisonous.

This class contains seven orders.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

(One female.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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1st. One-petal'd.

1	Alstonia,	s	1	America.	
2	Marcgravia,	s	1	W. Indies.	
3	Ternstromia,		1		

2d. Three-petal'd.

4	Trilix,	s	1	Carthageria.	
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3d. Four-petal'd.

Calyx none.

5	Rheedia,	s	1	America.	
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Calyx two-leaved.

6	Chelidonium,	h	4	Italy.	Brit. 4
7	Mammea,	t	2	America. Asia.	
8	Papaver,*	h	9	Alps.	Brit. 6

Calyx

* *Opium* is extracted from the *papaver somniferum*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Calyx four-leaved, or four-cleft.

9	<i>Astea</i> ,†	h	2	America.	Brit. 1
10	<i>Calophyllum</i> ,	t	2	India.	
11	<i>Cambogia</i> ,	s	1	India.	
12	<i>Capparis</i> ,	s	15	Italy, &c.	
13	<i>Caryophyllus</i> ,*	s	1	Molucca.	
14	<i>Grias</i> ,	t	1	Jamaica.	
15	<i>Sparmannia</i> ,		1	Africa.	
16	<i>Vallea</i> ,		1		

4th. *Five-petal'd.*

Capsules.

17	<i>Cistus</i> ,	h & s	43	Cape, &c.	Brit. 6
18	<i>Corchorus</i> ,	h	8	Aleppo. E. & W. Indies	
19	<i>Loosa</i> ,	h	1	Peru.	
20	<i>Mentzelia</i> ,		1	America.	
21	<i>Sarracenia</i> ,	h	2	America.	
22	<i>Sloania</i> ,	s	2	Brasils.	
23	<i>Tilia</i> ,	t	2	America.	Brit. 1
24	<i>Vateria</i> ,	s	1	India.	

Berries.

25	<i>Muntingia</i> ,	t	1	W. Indies.	
26	<i>Myristica</i> ,†	t	1	W. Indies.	
27	<i>Ochna</i> ,	t	2	Africa. India.	
28	<i>Elæocarpus</i> , <i>dru.</i>	s	2	India.	

5th. *Six-petal'd.*

29	<i>Argemone</i> ,	h	3	W. Indies.	
		N	2		30 <i>Lagerstræmia</i> ,

† The berries of *astea* are said to be of very noxious quality.

* The spice called *cloves*, are the flowers of the *clove tree* (*caryophyllus aromaticus*) got before expansion and dried.

† The spice called *mace*, is the second coat or covering of the *nutmeg*, (*myristica*) next to the shell.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
30	Lagerstræmia,	s	1	India.	
31	Lecythis,	s	2	America.	
32	Thea, { <i>bohea</i> , <i>viridis</i> , }	s	2	China.	
6th. <i>Eight-petal'd.</i>					
33	Sanguinaria,	h	1	Canada.	
7th. <i>Nine-petal'd.</i>					
34	Podophillum,	h	2	America.	
8th. <i>Ten-petal'd.</i>					
35	Bixa,*	s	1	W. Indies.	
9th. <i>Many-petal'd.</i>					
36	Nymphæa,	h	4	India.	Brit. 2
10th. <i>Without petals.</i>					
<i>Calyx three-leaved.</i>					
37	Prockia,	s	1		
38	Trewia,		1		
<i>Calyx five-leaved.</i>					
39	Delima,	s	1	Ceylon.	
40	Lætia,	s	2	America.	
41	Seguieria,	s	1	America.	

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

(Two females.)

42	Calligonum,	s	1	Mount Ararat.	
					43 Curatella,

* *Anotta* or *arnotta*, called by the French *roucou*, is said to be the red succulent capsule or the covering of the seeds of the *bixa orellana*: It is collected for the use of dyers and painters; and is also much used in England for coloring cheese and butter.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
43	Curatella,	s	1	America.	
44	Fothergilla,	t	3	Carolina.	
45	Pæonia,*	h	3	Helvetia.	

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

(Three females.)

46	Aconitum,	h	7	Alps, &c.	
47	Delphinium,	h	9	Siberia.	Brit. 1

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

(Four females.)

48	Caryocar,	s	1	Barbary.	
49	Cimicifuga,	s	1	Siberia.	
50	Tetracera,	s	1	W. Indies.	

ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA.

(Five females.)

51	Aquilegia,	h	4	Canada.	Brit. 2
52	Brathys,	s	1	New Granada.	
53	Nigella,	h	3	France, &c.	
54	Reaumuria,	h	1	Egypt.	

ORDER VI. HEXAGYNIA.

(Six females.)

55	Stratiotes,	h	3	India.	Brit. 1
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ORDER VII. POLYGYNIA.

(Many females.)

56	Drimys,		3	Granada.	
					57 Michelia,

* In *pæonia* the most natural number of *germens* are two, but different species have from two to five: The one is called *male paony*, as having *stamina*; the other *female*, as having no *stamina*, from its luxuriance.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
57	Michelia,	s	2	India.	

Calyxes none.

58	Atragene,	s	4	Alps. Ceylon. Cape.	
59	Anemone,	h	25	Alps. America.	Brit. 4
60	Caltha,	h	1		Brit. 1
61	Clematis,	s	13	Virginia.	Brit. 1
62	Helleborus,	h	5	Italy.	Brit. 2
63	Isopyrum,	h	2	Siberia.	
64	Hydrastis,	h	1	Canada.	
65	Thalictrum,	h	16	Alps, &c.	Brit. 3
66	Trollius,	h	2	Asia.	Brit. 1

Calyxes three-leaved.

67	Annona,	t	9	Asia. Africa.	
68	Liriodendron,	t	2	Virginia.	
69	Magnolia,	t	4	Virginia.	
70	Unona,		1		
71	Uvaria,	s	2	Ceylon. Java.	

Calyxes five-leaved.

72	Adonis,	h	8	Cape.	Brit. 1
73	Dillenia,	s	1	India.	
74	Ranunculus,	h	41	Crete, &c.	Brit. 12

Calyxes six-leaved.

75	Illicium,	s	2	China.	
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CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

(Two powers.)

The flowers of this class are furnished with *four stamina*, two of which are long and two short; which is the essential character of this class. The two shorter *stamina* stand nearest to, and approaching the style of the *pistillum*, received within an irregular *corolla*.—The flowers of this class are generally a little inclining from the *stem*, that the *corolla* may more easily cover the *antheræ*, and that the *pollen* may fall on the *stigma*, and not be injured by rain.—This class comprehends the *verticill'd*, or *whorl'd* plants, the *lip'd*, the *masked*, and the *grinning*, or *ringent* flowers of other authors; and in general admits of the following *natural character*.

- Calyx*. A *perianthium* of one leaf, erect, tubular, with five clefts, segments unequal; permanent with the fruit.
- Corolla*. One petal, erect, the base tubular containing honey, and doing the office of a *nectarium*. The border generally ringent (gaping); the upper lip strait, the lower lip expanding, with three clefts, the middle cleft broadest.
- Stamina*. Four filaments, awl-shaped, inserted into the tube of the *corolla*, and inclined towards the back thereof, the two inner and nearest to the *pistillum* being shorter; they are all parallel, and seldom exceed the length of the *corolla*. The *antheræ* are generally covered by the upper lip of the *corolla*, and approach each other so, as to stand in pairs.
- Pistillum*. The *germen* generally above the *receptacle*. The *style* single, thread-shaped, bent in the same manner as the *filaments*, and usually placed,

placed in the midst of them, but rather longer, and a little curved towards the summit. The *stigma* is generally end-nick'd.

Pericarpium. Either none, as in the first order *gymnospermia*; or if present, as in the second order *angiospermia*, it generally consists of two cells.

Semina. Either four (if no *pericarpium*) situated in the bottom of the *calyx* as in a *capsule*; or, if a *pericarpium*, there are generally many, fixed to a *receptacle* placed in the middle of the *pericarpium*.

This class contains two orders.

ORDER I. GYMNOSPERMIA.*

(Seed-naked.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1st. Calyxes somewhat five-cleft.					
1	Ajuga,	h	5	Alps.	Brit. 2
2	Ballota,	h	5	Siberia. Amer.	Brit. 2
3	Betonica,	h	5	India.	Brit. 1
4	Galeopsis,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 3
5	Glechoma,	h	1		Brit. 1
6	Hyssopus,	h	3	China. Amer.	Siberia.
7	Lamium,	h	8	Italy.	Brit. 3
8	Lavandula,	s	5	Europe.	
9	Leonurus,	h	4	Siberia.	Brit. 1
10	Marrubium,	h	10	Spain, &c.	Brit. 1
11	Mentha,	h	18	Canada.	Brit. 12
12	Moluccella,	h	3	Syria.	
13	Nepeta,	h	18	Italy, &c.	Brit. 1
					14 Perilla,

* The plants of this order are scented, and said to be cephalic and resolvent; the virtue in the leaves. None are poisonous.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
14	Perilla,	h	1	India.	
15	Phlomis,	s	14	Ceylon. India.	
16	Satureja,	s & h	8	France. Greece.	
17	Sideritis,	h	11	Canary. Syria.	
18	Stachys,	h	15	Germany, &c.	Brit. 4
19	Teucrium,	s & h	35	America, &c.	Brit. 4

2d. Calyxes two-lip'd.

20	Cleonia,	h	1	Portugal.	
21	Clinopodium,	h	3	America.	Brit. 1
22	Dracocephalum,	h	15	America. Siberia.	
23	Horminum,	h	1	Pyrenia.	
24	Melissa,	h & s	6	Crete.	Brit. 2
25	Melittis,	h	1	Germany.	Brit. 1
26	Ocimum,	h	16	India, &c.	
27	Origanum,	h	11	Egypt.	Brit. 2
28	Phryma,	h	2	S. America.	
29	Prasium,	h	2	Spain. Sicily.	
30	Prunella,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 1
31	Scutellaria,	h	15	Italy, &c.	Brit. 2
32	Thymbra,	h	2	Macedonia.	
33	Thymus,	h	11	America. Alps.	Brit. 2
34	Trichostema,		2	N. America.	

ORDER II. ANGIOSPERMIA.

(Seed-covered.)

1st. Calyxes two-cleft.

Capsules.

35	Acanthus,	h	10	Italy, &c. Cape.	
36	Hebenstretia,		5	Æthiopia.	
37	Obolaria,		1	Virginia.	
38	Orobanche,	h	9	Virginia.	Brit. 2
39	Torenia,	h	1	Asia.	

O

Berries.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Berries.

40	Crescentia,	t	2	Jamaica.	
41	Premna,	s	2	E. Indies.	

2d. Calyxes three-cleft.

42	Halleria,	s	1	Æthiopia.	
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*3d. Calyxes four-cleft.**Seed single.*

43	Lippia,	t	4	America.	
44	Selago,	s	20	Æthiopia, &c.	

Capsules one-cell'd.

45	Lathræa,	h	4	France.	Brit. 1
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Capsules two-cell'd.

46	Barleria,	h	10	India. Jamaica.	
47	Bartsia,	h	4	Alps.	Brit. 2
48	Euphrasia,	h	7	Europe.	Brit. 2
49	Melampyrum,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 4
50	Rhinanthus,	h	7	Cape.	Brit. 1
51	Schwalbia,		1	America.	

Capsules three-cell'd.

52	Loecelia,		1	La-Vera-Crux.	
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Drupes two-cell'd.

53	Gmelina,	s	1	Asia.	
54	Lantana,	s	9	W. Indies.	

*4th. Calyxes five-cleft.**Capsules one-cell'd.*

55	Avicennia,	s	2	Martinico.	
56	Browallia,	h	3	S. America.	

57 Limosella,

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
57	Limosella,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 1
58	Lindernia,	h	1	Virginia.	
59	Tozzia,	h	1	Alps.	
60	Vandellia,		1	St. Thomas.	

Capsules two-cell'd.

61	Antirrhinum,	h	46	America. Alps.	Brit. 10
62	Bignonia,	s & t	19	America. India.	
63	Buchnera,	h	10	America. Asia.	
64	Capraria,	s	5	W. Indies.	
65	Celsia,	h	4	Crete.	
66	Chelone,	h	5	N. America.	
67	Columnnea,	s	2	Martinico.	
68	Digitalis,	h	10	Canary.	Brit. 1
69	Dodartia,	h	2	Mount Ararat.	
70	Erinus,	h	7	Alps. Africa. Peru.	
71	Gerardia,	h	9	Virginia.	
72	Gesneria,	s	3	Jamaica.	
73	Manulea,		17	Cape, &c.	
74	Mimulus,	h	2	Virginia. Peru.	
75	Pedicularis,	h	15	Canada, &c.	Brit. 2
76	Petrea,	s	1	S. America.	
77	Ruellia,	h	19	W. Indies.	
78	Schrophularia,	h	16	N. America.	Brit. 4
79	Sesamum,	h	2	India.	
80	Sibthorpia,	h	2	Africa.	Brit. 1
81	Stemodia,		1	Jamaica.	

Capsules five-cell'd.

82	Martynia,	h	3	S. America.	
83	Craniolaria,	h & s	2	W. Indies.	

Nut two-cell'd.

84	Pedanium,	h	1	Ceylon.	
			O 2		

Berry

n. genera. growth. no. of species. native of species in Brit.

Berry one-seeded.

85	Bontia,	s	1	Antilles.
86	Clerodendron,	s	5	India.
87	Cornutia,	s	1	W. Indies.

Berry two-seeded.

88	Citharexylon,	t	3	W. Indies.
89	Ovieda,	s	2	W. Indies.
90	Volkameria,	s	4	Jamaica.

Berry three-cell'd, dry.

91	Linnaea,	s	1	Siberia.
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Berry four-seeded.

92	Duranta,		3	W. Indies.
93	Vitex,	s	8	Sicily, &c.

Berry many-seeded.

94	Besleria,		4	America.
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5th. Calyxes many-cleft.

95	Cymbaria,		1	Dauria.
96	Hyobanche,		1	Cape.

6th. Many-petal'd.

97	Melianthus,	h	2	Æthiopia.
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From the SUPPLEMENT.

98	Amasonia,	h	1	Surinam.
99	Castilleja,	h	2	New Granada.
100	Hemimeris,	h	3	Cape.
101	Millingtonia,	t	1	
102	Thunbergia,	h	1	Cape.

CLASS

CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA.*

(Four powers.)

The flowers of this class are furnished with *six stamina*, four of which are long and two short. It corresponds with the *siliquosa* of Ray, and the *cruciformes* of Tournefort. This class (except in one genus, *cleome*, in which the *stamina*, in many of the species, are joined to a footstalk supporting the *germen*, and ought therefore rather to belong to the class *gynandria*) is truly natural; and admits of the following character.

Calyx. A *perianthium*, oblong, consisting of four leaves, oblong-egg-shaped, concave, blunt converging, gibbous at the base, standing opposite in equal pairs, deciduous with the *corolla*. The *nectarium* is a part of, and formed in the *calyx*, and often occasions it to be gibbous.

Corolla. Four *petals*, cruciform, equal; claws flattish, awl-shaped, erect, rather longer than the *calyx*, limb or border flat, the *laminæ* broadest towards the end, blunt, the sides scarcely touching each other. The insertion of the *petals* is in the *receptacle* along with the *stamina*.

Stamina. *Filaments* six, fixed in the *receptacle*, awl-shaped, erect; of which the two shorter, that are opposite, are as long as the *calyx*; the other four rather longer, but not so long as the *corolla*. The *antheræ* rather oblong, taper,

* The plants of this class are held to be antiscrobutic, the taste acrid and watery: in moist and wet situations their qualities are strongest; but they lose most of their virtues by drying. None are poisonous. These plants applied externally are useful in diseases of the skin, as itch, leprosy, &c.

per, thicker at the base, erect, the tops bending outwards.

The *nectaria* are glands, which appear different in different *genera*; they are seated close to the *stamina*, and are generally fixed at the base of the shorter *filaments*, which are generally bent, that they may not press upon the glands of the *nectaria*; and thereby appear shorter than the others.

Pistillum. *Germen* above, increasing daily in height. *Style*, either the length of the longer *stamina*, or none. *Stigma* obtuse.

Pericarpium. A *siliqua* (pod) with two valves, often with two cells, opening from the base to the top; the dissepiment (partition) often projecting at the top beyond the valves; which projection had before served as a *style*. The *siliqua* is distinguished into *siliquosa* and *siliculosa* (long and short pods) which gives rise to the orders.

Semina. In general many, roundish, lodged in the dissepiment (which runs lengthways) and alternately on each side: the *receptacle* linear, surrounding dissepiment, and immersed in the sutures of the *pericarpium*.

This class contains two orders.*

ORDER I. SILIQUOSA.†

(*A siliqua*.)

Meaning

* In the *Gen. Plan.* *siliculosa* is the first order, and *siliquosa* the second order; but in the *Fragments of a Natural Method*, under the order *siliquosa*, the *siliqua* is the first section, and *silicula* the second section, which method (as it seems more regular) I have here adopted.

† This order admits of a few exceptions as to the long form of the *seed-vessel*, as in *bunias*, *isatis*, and especially in *crambe*, which hath a round pod, one cell, and a single seed.

Meaning such plants whose *pericarpium*, according to the distinction of Linnæus, is a long *siliqua*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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1st. *Calyx closed with leaflets longitudinally converging.*

1	Arabis,	h	12	Alps. Canada.	Brit. 3
2	Brassica,*	h	9	Alps. China.	Brit. 5
3	Cheiranthus,	h	18	Alps.	Brit. 3
4	Dentaria,	h	3	Italy.	Brit. 1
5	Erysimum,	h	6	Barbary.	Brit. 4
6	Hesperis,	h	6	Africa.	Brit. 1
7	Raphanus,	h	5	Siberia.	Brit. 1
8	Ricotia,	h	1	Egypt.	
9	Turritis,	h	3	Alps.	Brit. 2

2d. *Calyx gaping with leaflets diverging above.*

10	Bunias,	h	8	Egypt.	Brit. 1
11	Cardamine,	h	15	Virginia.	Brit. 7
12	Cleome,†	h	17	Cape. Indies. Arabia.	
13	Crambe,	h	4	Spain.	Brit. 1
14	Heliophila,	h	9	Cape, &c.	
15	Isatis,	h	4	Portugal.	Brit. 1
16	Sinapis,§	h	13	China, &c.	Brit. 3
17	Sisymbrium,	h	27	India, &c.	Brit. 7

ORDER II. SILICULOSA.

(*A silicle.*)

Meaning

* *Brassica* (cabbage) greatly abounds in varieties, as *brocoli*, *cauliflower*, &c.

† In many of the species of *cleome*, there are more than six *stamina*, and not always unequal as to length; that the only reason for introducing this genus to this class, is the *nectariferous* glands, being three, placed at each division of the *calyx*, except one; yet are often so very small, as scarce to be discovered by glasses.

§ The seed of the *sinapis arvensis* (charlock or ketlock,) according to Mr. Miller, is commonly sold under the title of *Durham mustard*.

Meaning such plants whose *pericarpium* is a little or short *siliqua* (called *silicula*,) and is either flat or turgid.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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1st. *Silicle entire, not end-nick'd at top.*

18	Draba,	h	8	Alps,	Brit. 3
19	Lunaria,	h	2	Hungary.	
20	Myagrum,	h	8	Spain, &c.	Brit. 1
21	Subularia,	h	1		Brit. 1
22	Vella,	h	2	Spain.	Brit. 1

2d. *Silicle end-nick'd at top.*

23	Alysum,	s & h	17	Spain. Alps.	
24	Anastatica,	h	2	Jericho. Syria.	
25	Biscutella,	h	6	Italy.	
26	Clypeola,	h	3	Italy.	
27	Cochlearia,	h	8	Denmark.	Brit. 6
28	Iberis,	s & h	12	Gibraltar, &c.	Brit. 2
29	Lepidium,	h	20	America. Alps.	Brit. 4
30	Peltaria,	h	2	Cape.	
31	Thlaspi,	h	11	Alps.	Brit. 6

CLASS

CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA.*

(One brotherhood.)

The flowers of this class have their *stamina* in one set, that is, they are united at the base into one circular body, in the midst of which standeth the *pistillum*.

The *genera* of this class have been variously distinguished by different botanists; some by the *petals*, others by the *fruit* and *leaves* of the plant, but Linnæus found the best and most infallible distinction to be in the *calyx*, which in the last order is generally double.

This class hath the following natural character.

Calyx. A *perianthium* always present, permanent, and in many *genera* double.

Corolla. *Petals* five, or five divisions, generally inversely heart-shaped, the sides of which fold one over the other from the right to the left contrary to the motion of the sun.

Stamina. The *filaments* united at the bottom, separate at the top,† the exterior shorter. The *antheræ* generally kidney-shaped, and incumbent, that is, fixed by its side leaning to the top of the *filament*.

Pistillum. The *receptacle* of the fructification is prominent in the center of the flower. The *germens* erect, surrounding the top of the *receptacle* in a jointed ring. The *styles* all united at the bottom into one body with the *receptacle*,
P cle,

* The plants of this class, especially those of the order *polyandria*, are esteemed emollient and mucilaginous; which properties are common to every part of the plant. None are poisonous.

† In some plants the separation is not to be effected without a pin or needle, as in *hibiscus*, *althæa*, &c.

cle, but separated above into as many threads as there are *germens*. The *stigmas* spreading and slender.

Pericarpium. A *capsule* divided into as many cells, as there are *pistilla*; of various figures in different *genera*.

Semina. Kidney-shaped.

This class contains *seven* orders,
founded on the number of *stamina*.

ORDER I. TRIANDRIA.

(*Three stamina or males.*)

<i>no.</i>	<i>genera.</i>	<i>growth.</i>	<i>no. of species.</i>	<i>native of</i>	<i>species in Brit.</i>
1	Aphyteia,	h	1	Cape.	

ORDER II. PENTANDRIA.

(*Five stamina or males.*)

One female.

2	Lerchea,	s	1	E. Indies.	
3	Symphonia,	t	1	Surinam.	
4	Waltheria,	s	3	E. and W. Indies.	

Five females.

5	Hermannia,	s	17	Africa, &c.	
6	Melochia,	h	7	W. Indies.	

ORDER III. OCTANDRIA.

(*Eight stamina or males.*)

7	Aytonia, one fem.	1	Cape.	
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ORDER IV. DECANDRIA.

(*Ten stamina or males.*)

One

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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One female.

8	Connarus,	s	1	India.	
9	Geranium,	h & s	81	Africa, &c.	Brit. 15

Five females.

10	Hugonia,	t	1	India.	
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ORDER V. ENDECANDRIA.

Eleven stamina or males.

11	Brownea, one fem.	s	1	W. Indies.	
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ORDER VI. DODECANDRIA.

Twelve stamina or males.

12	Pentapedes,	1 fem. h	3	India.	
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ORDER VII. POLYANDRIA.

Many stamina or males.

One female.

13	Adansonia,	t	1	Senegal.	
14	Barringtonia,	t	1	China. Taheite.	
15	Bombax,*	t	4	E. and W. Indies.	
16	Camellia,	s	1	Japan.	
17	Carolinea,	t	1	Mexico. Guinea.	
18	Gordonia,	s	1	Carolina.	
19	Gossypium,†	h & s	5	Levant. Barbadoes.	
20	Gustavia,	t	1	Surinam.	
			P 2		21 Hibiscus,

* The *silk-cotton tree* (bombax) grows to a very large size both in the E. and W. Indies, and the wood being very light, the trunk is chiefly hollowed for canoes.

† The cotton from the Levant is said to be from the *gossypium herbaceum*; it is sown in spring, and is ripe in about four months: That from the E. and W. Indies is from a shrub.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
21	Hibiscus,	s	37	Africa. America.	
22	Mesua,	s	1	India.	
23	Morisonia,	s	1	America.	
24	Sida,	h	24	E. and W. Indies.	
25	Urena,	s	6	China. America.	

Five females.

26	Stewartia,	s	1	Virginia.	
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Many females.

27	Alcea,	h	2	E. Indies.	
28	Althæa,	h	4	Italy. Spain.	Brit. 1
29	Lavatera,	s & h	6	America.	Brit. 1
30	Malachra,	s	2	Caribees.	
31	Malope,	h	1	Hetrurea.	
32	Malva,	h & s	23	America. Peru.	Brit. 5

CLASS

CLASS XVII. DIADELPHIA.*

(Two brotherhoods.)

All the flowers of this class are supposed to have their *stamina* in two sets or bodies, severally united at the base: yet though this is the general classic character, we are not to imagine it is invariable; for under the first distinction of the last order, the plants are *monadelphious*, that is, all the *stamina* are connected; also the two sets of *stamina* in the last order, are often to be traced with difficulty, for only one of the sets are properly united, the other consisting only of a single *filament*, which in most plants adheres so closely to the united set, that it cannot be separated without the application of a pin or needle for that purpose, in some you cannot by this means effect a separation. Therefore the plants of this class are more easily ascertained by their *papilionaceous corollæ*, (resembling a butterfly) with *stamina* united at the base,† and other parts of the fructification, especially the *calyx*.

This class corresponds with the *leguminosæ* of Morison, Hermannus, Boerhaave, Ray, and Roen; with the *tetrapetali irregulares* of Rivinus and Christopher Knaut; with the *tetrapetali diffformes* of Christian Knaut; and with the *papilionacei* of Tournefort and Pontedera.

This class is truly natural, and the structure of the flowers very singular, and their situation mostly obliquely

* The leaves of the plants of this class are food for cattle, and the seeds, which are farinaceous and flatulent, are food for men as well as animals. None are poisonous.

† The papilionaceous *corolla* alone, is not the general characteristic of this class; as in *decandria monogynia* there are four plants of the same character, viz. *sophora*, *anagyris*, *cercis* and *hymenæa*, but the *stamina* are distinct.

liquely pendant; and admits of the following general character.†

Calyx. A *perianthium* of one leaf, bell-shaped, withering, base gibbous, the lower part annexed to the fruit-stalk, the upper part blunt, containing honey; the rim five teeth, sharp, unequal; the lower tooth longer than the rest, the upper four stand in pairs, of which the uppermost pair is mostly shorter, and stands further asunder. The bottom of the *calyx* including the *receptacle* may be deemed the *nectarium*, as it is moistened with a sweet liquor.

Corolla. *Papilionaceous*, unequal, each petal having a distinct name, (viz.)

The *standard*, (*vexillum*) which is the petal covering the rest, incumbent, greater, flat, and horizontal; inserted by its claws in the upper margin of the *receptacle*, approaching to a circular figure when it leaves the *calyx*, and nearly entire; an elevated line or ridge marking it lengthways, particularly towards the top, as if the sides were depressed. The part of the petal nearest the base is nearly the form of half a cylinder, embracing the parts that lie under it; the surface of the petal is depressed on each side, but the sides nearest to the border are reflexed; and at the unfolding of the half cylinder, are generally two concave appendages, resembling ears, prominent on the under side, compressing the wings which lie beneath them.

The

† The character is not exactly agreeable through the whole class, but as there are few plants but of the order *decandria*, it seems principally to respect that order; and particularly those *genera* that have nine *stamina* joined, and one distinct.

The *wings* (alæ) are two equal petals, one on each side of the flower, placed under the *vexillum*; inner borders incumbent to each other and parallel, broader outward, and dilated into a roundish form; the base of each wing is cloven, the lower division being lengthened into a claw, inserted into the side of the *receptacle*, and is about the length of the *calyx*; the upper division is shorter and inflexed.

The *keel* (carina) is the longest petal inclosing the *stamina* and *pistillum*, generally divided, placed under the *standard*, and between the *wings*, it is boat-shaped, concave, compressed on the sides, placed in the position of a vessel afloat, lessened at the base, the lower part extending into a claw nearly as long as the *calyx*, and inserted into the *receptacle*; but the upper and side divisions, which are cloven, are interwoven with those parts of the *wings* which most resemble them in shape. The *keel* either consists of one petal, as in *cytissus*, or of two adhereing together, as in *spartium*, and is distinguished by its shape, as half-moon, spirally twisted, compressed, &c. The sides of the *keel* are shaped like those of the *wings*, and have a similar situation, only lower and more inward. The line that forms the *keel* runs straight as far as the middle, and then gradually rises in an arch, but the marginal line runs straight to the end, where it obtusely joins the line of the *keel*.

Stamina. Are most generally ten, either all united, as in the first distinction of the order *decandria*, or nine united, and one single; the united filaments inclose the *pistillum*, and the single filament is incumbent upon it. The united filaments are membranaceous below the middle,

dle, being united into a cylinder, open on one side through its whole length; along which opening lies the tenth *stamen*, which is called the other set, and is often so closely attached to the nine, as not easily to be separated; the membranaceous set of *stamina* separate upwards into nine distinct awl-shaped filaments, bent like the *keel*, and of the same length, longer and shorter by pairs: the single filament is awled, or bristle-shaped, simple, and bent as the other nine, but somewhat shorter, and is detached from the rest at the base, to give vent on each side for the honey.

The *antheræ* numbered together are ten, one upon the single filament, and one upon each of the nine divisions of the united filaments, small, equal in size, terminating.

Pistillum. Single, placed upon the *receptacle* of the flower. The *germen* oblong, cylindrical, more or less compressed, as long as the cylinder of the united *stamina*, by which it is involved, and sometimes, as in *erythrina*. &c. it is elevated by a slender footstalk issuing from the center of the *calyx*.

The *style* is single, slender, awl'd, and generally bent, agreeing in length and position with the *stamina*.

The *stigmata* are generally covered with a beautiful down, and placed immediately under the *antheræ*.

Pericarpium. A *legumen*, oblong, more or less compressed, two valves, with a longitudinal suture both above and below, and either with only one cell, or articulated (jointed) having two or more cells; opening at the upper suture; and is of various shapes in different *genera*.

Semina,

Semina. Generally few, smooth, and are fastened alternately along each side of one suture only, and not alternately to both; they are generally kidney-shaped, sometimes roundish, and are marked with an embryo a little prominent, at the place where they were fastened in the *pericarpium*; and when the seeds begin to grow, the cotyledons retain the form of half the seeds.

The *receptacles* proper to the seeds are very small, short, and thinner towards the base, inserted along the upper suture only, but placed on each side alternate, so that the seeds adhere to each of the valves.

This class contains *four* orders,
Founded on the number of *stamina* considered as distinct.

ORDER I. PENTANDRIA.

(*Five stamina or males.*)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Monniera,	h	1	America.	

ORDER II. HEXANDRIA.

(*Six stamina or males.*)

2	Fumaria,	h	14	Siberia, &c.	Brit. 3
			Q		3 Saraca,

Twining plants.—Phaseolus, dolichos, clitoria, glycine.

Feathered without an odd one.—Orobis, pisum, lathyrus, vicia, ervum, arabis.

Feathered with an odd one.—Biserrula, astragalus, phaca, hedy sarum, glycyrrhiza, indigofera, galega, eolutea, amorphia, piscidia.

Three-leaved.—Trifolium, lotus, medicago, erythrina, genista, cytissus, ononis, trigonella, phaseolus, dolichos, clitoria, monniera.

Umbel'd plants.—Lotus, coronilla, ornithopus, hippocrepis, scorpiurus.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
3	Saraca,	s	1	India.	

ORDER III. OCTANDRIA.

(Eight stamina or males.)

4	Dalbergia,	s	2	Surinam.	
5	Polygala,	h	37	Brasils. &c.	Brit. 1
6	Securidaca,	s	2	Jamaica. Europe.	

ORDER IV. DECANDRIA.

(Ten stamina or males.)

1st. Stamens all connected.

7	Abrus,	s	1	India.	
8	Amorpha,	s	1	Carolina.	
9	Anthyllis,	h & s	15	Italy, &c.	Brit. 1
10	Arachis,	h	1	Surinam. Peru.	
11	Aspalathus,*	s	35	Crete. Æthiopia. India.	
12	Borbonia,	s	6	Cape.	
13	Crotalaria,	h	23	China. Carolina.	
14	Ebenus,	s	2	Crete. Cape.	
15	Erythrina,†	s & h	5	Carolina.	
16	Genista,	s	14	Spain, &c.	Brit. 3
17	Lupinus,	h	7	Virginia. France.	
18	Mullera,	t	1	Surinam.	
19	Nissolia,	t	2	America.	
20	Ononis,	h	29	Cape, &c.	Brit. 3
					21 Piscidia,

* Rose-wood, from whence the *olium rhodii*, is said to be a species of *aspalathus*.

† Coral tree (erythrina) called so from the flowers being collected in long close spikes of a scarlet color, somewhat resembling coral.—N. B. *Real coral* not perfectly known, supposed either to be formed by animals, or to be a mineral.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
21	Piscidia,*	s	2	W. Indies.	
22	Pterocarpus,	t	5	India.	
23	Spartium,	s	16	Cape, &c.	Brit. 1
24	Ulex,	s	2	Cape.	Brit. 1

2d. *Stigmas downy*, (not amongst the former).

25	Colutea,†	s & h	3	Austria. Italy.	
26	Dolichos,	h & s	26	China, Cape, &c.	
27	Lathyrus,	h	21	Tangier.	Brit. 7
28	Orobos,	h	12	Pyrenean.	Brit. 2
29	Phaseolus,	h	16	America. India.	
30	Pisum,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 1
31	Vicia,	h	18	Bengal, &c.	Brit. 8

3d. *Legumen somewhat two-cell'd*. (not of the former).

32	Astragalus,§	h & s	44	Alps, Syria, &c.	Brit. 3
33	Biserrula,	h	1	Sicily.	
34	Phaca,	h	11	Alps. Siberia.	

4th. *Legumen mostly one-seeded*, (not of the former),

35	Glycyrrhiza,	h	4	Apulia. Spain.	
36	Psoralia,	s	24	Africa. America.	
37	Trifolium,	h	46	Italy, &c.	Brit. 17

5th. *Legumen rather jointed*.

38	Æschynomene,	s	8	America. India.	
		Q 2		39 Coronilla,	

* The bark of the *dogwood tree* (*piscidia erythrina*) being pounded and put into a sack, and thrown into any water, and afterwards squeezed, will in a short time intoxicate the fish, so that they may be taken by the hand, without imparting any bad quality to the fish; a diversion much used in the W. Indies.

† The leaves and seeds of *bladder senna* (*colutea arborescens*) being purgative, are often substituted in Italy, &c. for the *senna* of the shops: So are also the leaves of *scorpion senna*, (*coronilla emeris*).

§ *Gum tragacanth* is from a species of *astragalus*, called *astragalus tragacantha*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
39	Coronilla,	s & h	11	Crete. America.	
40	Hedysarum,	s & h	59	Amer. Persia.	Brit. 1
41	Hippocrepis,	h	3	Italy.	Brit. 1
42	Medicago,	h	24	America.	Brit. 4
43	Ornithopus,	h	4	France.	Brit. 1
44	Scorpiurus,	h	4	Europe.	

6th. *Legumen one-cell'd, many-seeded, (not of the former).*

45	Cicer,	h	1	Spain.	
46	Clitoria,	h	5	Virginia. Brasil,	
47	Cytisus,	t	14	Alps, &c.	
48	Ervum,	h	6	France.	Brit. 2
49	Galega,	h	12	Spain. America.	
50	Geoffroya,	t	1	Brasil. Jamaica.	
51	Glycine,	h & s	14	America.	
52	Indigofera,*	h & s	23	E. and W. Indies.	
53	Liparia,	s	6	Cape.	
54	Lotus,	h	19	Arabia.	Brit. 1
55	Robinia,	s	9	N. America.	
56	Trigonella,	h	12	France. India.	

* *Indigo* is made from the leaves of the *indigofera tinctoria*.

CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

(Many brotherhoods.)

The flowers of this class have their *stamina* in *three* or more sets or bodies, severally united at the base.

Containing *four* orders.

ORDER I. PENTANDRIA.

(Five stamina or males in each set.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Ambroma,	h	1		
2	Theobroma,	t	3	W. Indies.	

ORDER II. DODECANDRIA.

(From twelve to twenty males in several sets.)

3	Monsonia,	s	2	Cape.	
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ORDER III. ICOSANDRIA.

(Twenty males in several sets.)

4	Citrus,	t	3	Asia, &c.	
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ORDER IV. POLYANDRIA.

*(Many males in several sets.)**Calyx two-leaved, beneath.*

5	Ascyrum,	h & s	3	Virginia.	
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Calyx five-cleft, above.

6	Hopea,	s	1	Carolina.	
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7 Melaleuca,

218 POLYADELPHIA.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
7	Melaleuca,	s	5	New Zealand.	

Calyx five-cleft, beneath.

8	Durio,	t	1	E. Indies.	
9	Glabraria,	s	1	E. Indies.	
10	Hypericum,	h & s	40	America, &c.	Brit. 2
11	Symplocos,		1	Martinico.	

Calyx six-cleft, beneath.

12	Munchhausia,	s	1	China.	
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CLASS

CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA.*

(Confederate Males.)

This class consists of *compound aggregate flowers*, which (as before explained under the head of *distinction of flowers*) are such flowers as are formed by the union of several lesser flowers or florets, placed *sitting* (or without peduncles) on a *common dilated receptacle*, and within a *common calyx*, called a *perianthium*; each floret consisting of a single *petal*, with generally five divisions, and having five *stamina* distinct at the base, but united at the top by the *antheræ* into a cylinder, through which passeth the *style* of the *pistillum*, longer than the *stamina*, and crowned by a *stigma* with two divisions that are rolled backwards; and having a single seed placed upon the *receptacle* under each floret. — This is the general character of a *compound flower*, to which there are a few exceptions in the order *monogamia*; but the essential character consists in the *antheræ* being united so as to form a cylinder, and having a single seed placed upon the *receptacle* under each floret:

* The name of this class means *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of all the *stamina* being united by their *antheræ*, and therefore is translated *confederate males*.

Some flowers have such close heads, as at first sight appear to be of the class *syngenesia*, but if they want the essential character of a compound flower, they belong to some other class. — The florets in a compound flower have generally a small *calyx*, which is always a *perianthium*, and remains, so as to become the crown of the seed.

This class differs from the *adelphica* classes, in the *stamina* not being joined at the bottom by the filaments, but at the top by the *antheræ*.

This class is natural, except the last order *monogamia*, which upon systematic principles was found necessary to be admitted, as having the *antheræ* united.

The plants have various specific virtues, though most of them are bitter and stomachic. None of them are poisonous, except perhaps *lactuca virosa*, (strong scented lettuce) especially in shady situations; and *doronicum* (leopard's bane) and *carthamus* (base saffron or safflower).

floret: yet this is not without some exceptions in the order *monogamia*.

Linnaeus also gives a further character of a flower in its *compound* state, (taken from the *calyx* and *receptacle*, the only parts that are in common, and by which ancient botanists founded their distinction,) and also of a *floret*: The first he calls *flos universalis*, and the florets of which it is composed, he calls *flores proprii*.

Character in the compound state.

Calyx. A common *perianthium* containing the *receptacle* and *florets*; which contracts when the florets are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe. It is either *simple*, as when composed of only a single row of seeds or leaves; *imbricated*, (tiled) as when the scales are numerous, and the outer lie upon the inner, like tiles upon a house; or *augmented*, (increased or leafy) as when a single row of longer leaves or segments of the calyx surrounds the florets, and another row of very small leaves or scales surrounds the base of those longer leaves or segments.

Receptacle. Is the common *receptacle* of the fructification, receiving many florets *sitting* on its *disc*; which is either *concave*, *convex*, *flat*, *pyramidal*, or *globular*; and the surface of the *disc*, is either *naked*, without other inequality than that of being lightly dotted, as in *leontodon*, &c.; *hairy*, covered with upright hairs, as in *carduus*, &c.; or *chaffy*, covered with linear, awl-shaped, compressed, upright paleæ or chaffy substances, separating the florets, as in *anthemis*, *achillea*, &c.

*Character of a floret.**

Calyx. When present, a small *perianthium* with generally,

* The character here given is of an *hermaphrodite* floret.

nerally five clefts, *sitting* upon the top of the *germen*, and afterwards becoming the crown of the seed.

Corolla. One petal, tube very narrow, long, seated on the *germen*. with generally three or five clefts or teeth: And is either *tubular*. with the border funnel'd or bell-shaped. the segments reflexed and expanding; or *ligulate*, (from *ligula*, a strap or fillet) having a short tube with border linear, flat towards the outward side, and the top loped. In some *genera*, the *corolla* in some of the species is wanting, as in *artemisia* and *gnaphalium*.

Stamina. *Filaments* five, capillary, very short, inserted in the neck of the corollula. The *antheræ* five, erect, linear, joined at the sides so as to form a hollow cylinder with five teeth, and as long as the border of the floret.

Pistillum. *Germen* oblong, placed under the floret, upon the common receptacle. The *style* thread-shaped, erect, as long as the *stamina*, passing through the cylinder formed by the *antheræ*. The *stigma* two parts, the parts rolled back, and expanding.

Pericarpium. Properly none, though in some *genera* there is a coraceous or leathery crust over the seed, as in *osteospermum* and *strumpfia*.

Semina. Single, oblong, often with four edges, generally narrower at the base, and are crowned either with a *feather*, (*pappus*) or with the *perianthium*, or hath no crown; if with a *feather*, it is either *sitting*, or placed on *foot-stalks*, (*stipes*) consisting of many radii placed in a circle, which are either simple, radiate, or branching; if with a *perianthium*, it is small, permanent, with generally five teeth.

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floret: yet this is not without some exceptions in the order *monogamia*.

Linnæus also gives a further character of a flower in its *compound* state, (taken from the *calyx* and *receptacle*, the only parts that are in common, and by which ancient botanists founded their distinction,) and also of a *floret*: The first he calls *flos universalis*, and the florets of which it is composed, he calls *flores proprii*.

Character in the compound state.

Calyx. A common *perianthium* containing the *receptacle* and *florets*; which contracts when the florets are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe. It is either *simple*, as when composed of only a single row of seeds or leaves; *imbricated*, (tiled) as when the scales are numerous, and the outer lie upon the inner, like tiles upon a house; or *augmented*, (increased or leafy) as when a single row of longer leaves or segments of the calyx surrounds the florets, and another row of very small leaves or scales surrounds the base of those longer leaves or segments.

Receptacle. Is the common *receptacle* of the fructification, receiving many florets sitting on its *disc*; which is either *concave*, *convex*, *flat*, *pyramidal*, or *globular*; and the surface of the *disc*, is either *naked*, without other inequality than that of being lightly dotted, as in *leontodon*, &c.; *hairy*, covered with upright hairs, as in *carduus*, &c.; or *chaffy*, covered with linear, awl-shaped, compressed, upright paleæ or chaffy substances, separating the florets, as in *anthemis*, *achillea*, &c.

*Character of a floret.**

Calyx. When present, a small *perianthium* with generally

* The character here given is of an *hermaphrodite* floret.

nerally five clefts, *sitting* upon the top of the *germen*, and afterwards becoming the crown of the seed.

Corolla. One petal, tube very narrow, long, seated on the *germen*. with generally three or five clefts or teeth : And is either *tubular*. with the border funnel'd or bell-shaped. the segments reflexed and expanding ; or *ligulate*, (from *ligula*, a strap or fillet) having a short tube with border linear, flat towards the outward side, and the top loped. In some *genera*, the *corolla* in some of the species is wanting, as in *artemisia* and *gnaphalium*.

Stamina. *Filaments* five, capillary, very short, inserted in the neck of the corollula. The *antheræ* five, erect, linear, joined at the sides so as to form a hollow cylinder with five teeth, and as long as the border of the floret.

Pistillum. *Germen* oblong, placed under the floret, upon the *common* receptacle. The *style* thread-shaped, erect, as long as the *stamina*, passing through the cylinder formed by the *antheræ*. The *stigma* two parts, the parts rolled back, and expanding.

Pericarpium. Properly *none*, though in some *genera* there is a coraceous or leathery crust over the seed, as in *osteospermum* and *strumpfia*.

Semina. Single, oblong, often with four edges, generally narrower at the base, and are crowned either with a *feather*, (*pappus*) or with the *perianthium*, or hath no crown ; if with a *feather*, it is either *sitting*. or placed on *foot-stalks*, (*stipes*) consisting of many radii placed in a circle, which are either simple, radiate, or branching ; if with a *perianthium*, it is small, permanent, with generally five teeth.

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This class contains six orders.

ORDER I. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

(*Equal polygamy.*)

It is called *equal* because all the florets are *hermaphrodite*, and none of them radiate (except *atractylis*).

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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1st. *Semiflosculous** flowers of Tournefort with all the corals ligulated.

Receptacle chaffy.

1	Catananche,	h	3	Crete. Greece.	
2	Cichoreum,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 1
3	Geropogon,	h	3	Italy.	
4	Hypochæris,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 3
5	Scolymus,	h	2	Spain. Italy.	
6	Seriola,	h	4	Crete. Italy. Etna.	

Receptacle

Obs. The disposition of the *sexes* varying, occasions the following distinctions:—It is called a *tubular hermaphrodite floret*, if *stamina* and *pistillum* are both present; a *tubular masculine floret*, if furnished with *stamina* but no *pistillum* or *stigma*; a *tubular feminine floret*, if a *pistillum* without *stamina*; and a *tubular neuter floret*, if neither *stamina* nor *pistillum*. If the *corolla* of the floret is *ligulate*, then it is called a *ligulate floret*, and either *hermaphrodite*, *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*, according to the foregoing distinctions.—Besides the above description, *compound flowers*, from the difference of their structure, admit of further divisions, which give rise to the orders.

When all the florets are *tubular*, that is, consist of hollow, tubular, funnel-shaped petals, they are called *flosuli*, and the whole flower is called *flos flosculosus*. This term seems opposed to *radiate* flowers, where the flowers of the radius differ in form from those of the disc. See the note to *centaurea*.

* *Semiflosculous* flowers of Tournefort, mean such florets as are flat above, and tubular or hollow below, as *dandelion*, *goat's-beard*, *hawkweed*, &c. and correspond with the *ligulati* of Linnæus; the *lingulati* of Pontederæ; the *planipetali* of Boerhaave and Ray; the *cichoracei* and *acanacei* of Cæsalpinus; and the *laefescentes* of Morison.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Receptacle villous or hairy.

7	Andryola,	h	3	France.	
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Receptacle naked.

8	Chondrilla,	h	3	Germany.	
9	Crepis,	h	16	Alps. Siberia.	Brit. 3
10	Hieracium,	h	34	Alps. Cape.	Brit. 9
11	Hyoseris,	h	9	Virginia.	Brit. 1
12	Lactuca,	h	8	India. Canada.	Brit. 3
13	Lapsana,	h	5	Portugal.	Brit. 1
14	Leontodon,	h	9	Europe.	Brit. 4
15	Picris,	h	3	Italy. France.	Brit. 2
16	Prenanthes,	h	10	Japan, &c.	Brit. 1
17	Scorzonera,	h	12	Spain, &c.	
18	Sonchus,	h & s	15	Alps. Siberia.	Brit. 4
19	Tragopogon,	h	11	Virginia.	Brit. 2

2d. Headed flowers.

That is, connected on the summit of the footstalk into a knob or head.

20	Arctium,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 1
21	Atractylis,	h	6	Italy. Mexico.	
22	Barnadesia,	s	1	America.	
23	Carduus,	h	33	Syria. Virginia.	Brit. 11
24	Carlina,	h	8	Pyrenean.	Brit. 1
25	Carthamus,	h & s	10	Crete. Egypt.	
26	Cnicus,	h	9	Europe. Spain.	
27	Cynara,*	h	4	Italy,	
28	Onopordon,	h	5	Arabia.	Brit. 1
29	Serratula,	h	14	Alps, &c.	Brit. 3
			R 2		3d. Disc-

* The esculent part of the *cynara scolymus* (common artichoke) is the calyx and receptacle; as in *onopordon acanthium* the receptacle and young stems are eat as artichokes.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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3d. *Disc-like flowers.*

That is, placed on a surface like a disc; as the disc of the sun, moon, &c.

Receptacle naked.

30	Ageratum,	h	2	America.	
31	Cacalia,	h & s	26	Alps. Africa.	
32	Chrysocoma,	h & s	13	France. Africa.	
33	Ethulia,	h	5	India.	
34	Eupatorium,	h	27	Ceylon. China.	Brit. 1
35	Spilanthus,	h	6	Ceylon.	

Receptacle chaffy.

36	Athanasia,	h	20	Cape, &c.	Brit. 1
37	Bidens,	h	12	America.	Brit. 3
38	Calea.		4	Jamaica.	
39	Santolina,	s	4	Spain. Alps.	
40	Stæhelina,	s	8	Africa.	

Receptacle hairy or bristley.

41	Pteronia,	s	27	Æthiopia.	
42	Tarconanthus,	s	3	Cape.	

ORDER II. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

(Superfluous polygamy.)

Having the florets of the disc *hermaphrodite*, and those of the radius or circumference *female*, which are considered as *superfluous*.

1st. *Disc-like flowers.**Receptacle naked.*

43	Artemisia,*	h & s	25	Æthiop. China.	Brit. 5
	44	Baccharis,			

* The *moxa*, so famous in the east for curing the gout, by cauterizing the part affected, is the lanugo or down of the leaves of a species of *Indian mugwort* (artemisia).

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
44	Baccharis,	s	8	America. Africa.	
45	Carpesium,	h	2	Italy. China.	
46	Conyza,	h & s	25	China, &c.	Brit. 1
47	Cotula,	h	13	Spain, &c.	
48	Gnaphalium,	s & h	58	Alps. India.	Brit. 6
49	Tanacetum,	h & s	7	Siberia. Africa.	Brit. 1

Receptacle chaffy.

50	Anacyclus,	h	4	Crete.	
51	Xeranthemum,	s & h	17	Austria, &c.	

2d. *Semiflosculous flowers, rather two-lip'd.*

Receptacle naked.

52	Perdicium,	h	4	Alps.	
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3d. *Radiate flowers.**

Receptacle naked.

53	Arnica,	h	8	Africa. Japan.	
54	Aster,	s & h	36	Siberia. China.	Brit. 1
55	Bellis,	h	2	Spain.	Brit. 1
56	Bellium,	h	2	India.	
57	Cineraria,	s & h	24	Siberia. Cape.	Brit. 2
58	Chrysanthemum,	h	23	Alps, &c.	Brit. 3
59	Doronicum,	h	3	Alps.	Brit. 1
60	Erigeron,	h	20	Alps. America.	Brit. 2
61	Helenium,	h	1	America.	
62	Inula,†	h	24	Arabia. Germ.	Brit. 4
63	Matricaria,	h	6	Europe.	Brit. 4
64	Mutisia,		1	New Granada.	
65	Pectis,	h	3	America.	

66 Senecio,

* See *radiate flowers* described in a note under the head of *distinction of flowers*.

† In *inula* the two bristles fixed to the lower part of each lip, is the essential character.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
66	Senecio,	h & s	57	Egypt. Siberia.	Brit. 8
67	Solidago,	h	14	Canada.	Brit. 2
68	Tagetes,	h	3	Mexico.	
69	Tussilago,	h	10	Alps. Japan.	Brit. 3
70	Unxia,	h	1	Surinam.	

Receptacle chaffy.

71	Achillea,	h	20	Egypt, &c.	Brit. 2
72	Amellus,	h & s	2	Cape.	
73	Anthemis,	s & h	17	Alps. America.	Brit. 5
74	Bupthalmum,	h	11	America.	
75	Eclipta,	h	3	Virginia.	
76	Leycera,	s	3	Æthiopia. Callifornia.	
77	Sigesbeckia,	h	2	China.	
78	Tridax,	h	1	Vera-cruz.	
79	Verbesina,	h	9	China. Virginia.	
80	Zinnia,	h	2	Peru.	

ORDER III. POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

(*Frustraneous polygamy.*)

Having the floret of the disc *hermaphrodite*, and those of the radius *neuter* ;* hence called *frustraneous*. All *radiate*.

Receptacle nakedish.

81	Gorteria,	s & h	12	Africa.	
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Receptacle bristly.

82	Centaurea,†	h	66	Alps. Asia.	Brit. 5
					83 Zægra,

* The florets in the radius are described as female in the *Gen. Plantarum* ; but some part being defective, and consequently barren, they are called *neuter*.

† In *centaurea* the scales of the calyx, and the feathers of the seeds, differ in different species ; and the florets of the radius differing from those of the disc as to sex and size, apparently brings it under the description of a *radiate* flower ; but as the florets are all tubular, Linnæus hath not called it *radiate*, but *tubulous* of different forms.—The flowers of *centaurea cyanus* (blue-bottle) make a good blue, which with the addition of a little allum becomes permanent.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
83	Zægæa,		2	Cape.	

Receptacle chaffy.

84	Coreopsis,	h	12	Virginia, &c.	
85	Helianthus,	h	13	India. America.	
86	Osmites,	s	4	Cape.	
87	Rudbeckia,	h	6	Canada. Carolina.	

ORDER IV. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

(Necessary polygamy.)

Having the florets of the disc *male*, and those of the radius *female*; hence called *necessary*.

Receptacle naked.

88	Baltimora,	h	1	Maryland.	
89	Calendula,	h & s	9	France, &c.	
90	Filago,	h	7	France.	Brit. 3
91	Hippia,	h & s	3	America.	
92	Micropus,	h	2	Spain.	
93	Milleria,	h	2	Panama.	
94	Osteospermum,	h	15	Africa. America.	
95	Othonna,	h & s	26	Africa. France.	

Receptacle hairy.

96	Arctotis,	h & s	17	Æthiopia, &c.	
97	Eriocephalus,	s	2	Africa.	

Receptacle chaffy.

98	Chrysogonum,	h	1	Virginia.	
99	Melampodium,	h	2	America. Vera-cruz.	
100	Polymnia,	h	7	Canada. Abyfsinia.	
101	Sylphium,	h	8	America.	

ORDER

ORDER V. POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

(Separate polygamy.)

Such flowers as have many partial or lesser calyxes containing one or more florets, and placed within a common calyx, by which the florets are separated.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
<i>One floret.</i>					
102	Echinops,	h	4	Italy.	
103	Stœbe,	h	9	Africa.	
<i>Three florets.</i>					
104	Jungia,		1	America.	
<i>Four florets.</i>					
105	Elephantopus,	h	2	E. and W. Indies.	
<i>Five florets.</i>					
106	Gundelia,	h	1	America.	
<i>Eight florets.</i>					
107	Sphæranthus,	h	3	India. Africa. China.	
<i>Many florets.</i>					
108	Ædera,	s	2	Cape.	

ORDER VI. MONOGAMIA.

(Monogamy.)

Containing *simple* flowers with the antheræ united.

109	Corymbium,	h	6	Æthiopia.	
110	Jasione,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 1
111	Impatiens,	h	7	China.	Brit. 1
112	Lobelia,	h	42	Ceylon. &c.	Brit. 2
113	Seriphium,	s	4	Æthiopia.	
114	Strumpfia,	s	1	America.	
115	Viola,*	h & s	29	America, &c.	Brit. 6

* In Europe the flower of the common *violet* always hangs down, in the Indies it is generally upright.

CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA.*

(Feminine males.)

The flowers of this class are distinguished by having the *stamina* placed upon the *style*, or rather, upon a columnar *receptacle* lengthened out into the form of a *style*, supporting both the *stamina* and *pistillum*.

In examining and comparing the characters of this class, it is more necessary to attend to the *pistillum* before the *stamina*, in order to attain a distinct idea of the latter.

All the flowers of this class have a very singular appearance, owing to the uncommon disposition of the sexes.

The first order (DIANDRIA) of this class is natural, and its *genera* (formerly distinguished by the root) Linnæus distinguisheth by the *nectarium* alone.

The flowers also of this order are very singular, having the following description.

Calyx. A *spatha* protruding a *spadix*, and the flowers have no *perianthium*.

Corolla. Five petals, of which the two inner generally approach so as to form an *helmet*, the outer are larger, and nearly equal; the lower lip of the *helmet* constitutes a *nectarium*, and hath the appearance of a sixth petal; and the upper lip is incorporated with the *style* of the *pistillum*.

Stamina, Always two, the filaments very short, supporting

* The name of this class means *woman-man*, in allusion to the singular circumstance of the *stamina* growing upon the *pistillum*; so that the male and female are united, and do not stand separate as in other flowers; and is therefore translated *feminine males*.

porting two *antheræ*, narrower downwards, naked, and divisible: The *antheræ* are generally inclosed by little cells, open underneath, and covered by a fold of the upper lip of the *nectarium*.

Pistillum. *Germen* alway below the *corolla*, oblong, and twisted like a screw. *Style* single, very short, forming one substance with the inner margin of the upper lip of the *nectarium*, so as both *style* and *stigma* are scarce to be perceived.

Pericarpium. A *capsule*, one cell, three valves, opening at the angles under the keel-shaped sutures, and joined both at top and bottom.

Semina. Very small, like saw dust, very numerous, fixed (without footstalks) to a linear *receptacle*, at each valve.

OBSERVATION.

It is observed that though the stamina in this first order, are only considered as *two*; yet each of them appears to be composed of a great number of elastic fibres united together; each fibre supporting its own proper *anthera*: these fibres branch out into lesser, each supporting at its point an extreme minute *anthera*.

This class contains *nine* orders.

ORDER I. DIANDRIA.*

(*Two males.*)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Arethusa,	h	7	Virginia. Cape.	
2	Cypripedium,	h	2	Lapland.	Brit. 1
					3 Disa,

* The plants of this order are possessed of restorative qualities, which chiefly belong to the roots: they are acrid when fresh, but lose that quality when dry, or by warm water.

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
3	Disa,	h	4	Cape.	
4	Epidendrum,†	s	31	E. and W. Indies.	
5	Forstera,	h	1	New Zealand.	
6	Gunnera,	s	1	Cape.	
7	Limodorum,	h	2	Jamaica.	
8	Ophrys,	h	27	Alps.	Brit. 13
9	Orchis,*	h	45	Italy. Asia.	Brit. 11
10	Satyrium,	h	15	Cape.	Brit. 4
11	Serapias,	h	3	Cape.	Brit. 3

ORDER II. TRIANDRIA.

(Three males.)

One-female.

12	Ferraria,‡	h	2	Cape.
13	Salacia,	s	1	China.
14	Sisyrinchium,	h	2	Bermuda.
15	Stilago,	s	1	India.

ORDER III. TETRANDRIA.

(Four males.)

One-female.

16	Nepenthes,	h	1	Ceylon.
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ORDER

† The *venelloes*, which is an ingredient in chocolate, is the pod of the *epidendrum vanilla*. Most of the species are parasitical.

* *Salep* is the root of a species of *orchis*. The flowers of the different species of *orchis* and *ophrys* are very various; oft resembling different kinds of animals and insects, which have given names to many of the species.

‡ *Ferraria* only vegetates every second or third year, though the root remains firm in the ground.

GYNANDRIA.

ORDER IV. PENTANDRIA.

(Five males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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One-female.

17 Ayenia, h 3 Jamaica.

18 Gluta, s 1 Java.

Three-female.

19 Palsiflora, s 28 Brasils, &c.

ORDER V. HEXANDRIA.

(Six males.)

Six-female.

20 Aristolochia, h 21 France. India. Brit. 1

One-female.

21 Pistia, h 1 Asia. Africa.

ORDER VI. OCTANDRIA.

(Eight males.)

22 Scopolia, t 1 Java.

ORDER VII. DECANDRIA.

(Ten males.)

One-female.

23 Helicteres, s 1 Jamaica. Carthagenæ.

24 Kleinhovia, t 1 E. Indies.

ORDER VIII. DODECANDRIA.

(Twelve males.)

One-female.

25 Cytinus, 1 Spain,

ORDER

ORDER IX. POLYANDRIA.

(Many males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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One-female.

26	Grewia,	s	6	Asia. Cape.	
27	Xylophia,	s	2	America.	

Spathe.

28	Ambrosinia,	s	1	Palermo in Turkey.	
29	Arum,	h	25	Virginia, &c.	Brit. 1
30	Calla,	h	2	Æthiopia.	
31	Dracontium,	s	5	W. Indies.	
32	Pothos,	s	7	America.	

Leaf.

33	Zostera,*	h	2	Holland.	Brit. 1
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* The *Zostera marina* is very plentiful in the Zuyder Zee in Holland, and is of great use in constructing their banks: when the lighters are laden with it, the fumes which arise, will affect the watermen with violent pain in the eyes, and even with temporary blindness.

CLASS XXI. MONŒCIA.

(One house.)

This class consists of such *genera* as have *male* and *female* flowers distinct and separate from each other, on the same plant, which Linnæus calls *androgynous** plants.

But it is to be observed, that *florets* contained within a *common calyx*, though agreeing in this disposition of the *sexes*, do not belong to this class; which caution is necessary to exclude several species of *genera* of the *umbellate* and *compound* flowers, which are sometimes *androgynous*, but have united *antheræ*. There are also a few other plants dispersed in the several classes, which properly belong to this class, but as they are only species agreeing with the generic character under which they are placed, they are suffered to remain; as *calitriche verna*, *plantago uniflora*, *rumex spinosus*, *glycine monoica*, *arum triphyllum*, *mercurialis ambigua*.

This class contains *eleven* orders,

Founded on the number, union, and situation of the *stamina* in the *male* flowers.

ORDER I. MONANDRIA.

(One male.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Ceratocarpus,	h	1	Tartary.	
2	Chara,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 4
3	Elaterium,	h	2	Carthagera.	
				4 Phyllachne,	

* See *androgynous* under distinction of flowers.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
4	Phyllachne,	h	1	Terra del Fuego.	
5	Zannichellia,	h	1		Brit. 1

Amentum.

6	Ægoprigon,	t	1	Surinam.	
7	Artocarpus,	t	2	Batavia. Java.	
8	Casuarina,		1	India.	
9	Cynomorium,	h	1	Jamaica.	

ORDER II. DIANDRIA.

(Two males.)

10	Anguria,	h	3	America.	
11	Lemna,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 4

ORDER III. TRIANDRIA.

(Three males.)

12	Axyris,	s & h	4	Tartary. Siberia.	
13	Hernandia,	s	2	India.	
14	Omphalia,	s	2	Jamaica.	
15	Phyllanthus,	s & h	8	Jamaica. India.	
16	Sparganium,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 2
17	Tragia,	s & h	6	India. Virginia.	
18	Typha,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 2

Gluma,

19	Coix,	h	1	India.	
20	Olyra,	h	1	Jamaica.	
21	Tripsacum,	h	2	America.	
22	Zea,	h	1	America.	

Amentum.

23	Carex,*	h	49	India. Lapland.	Brit. 38
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ORDER

* The Laplanders make great use of the *carex vesicaria* (bladder carex) to stuff in their shoes in winter to keep out cold, and in summer to keep their feet from sweating; they also stuff their gloves with it to preserve the hands.

ORDER IV. TETRANDRIA.

(Four males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
24	Betula,	t	6	Virginia.	Brit. 3
25	Buxus,	s	1		Brit. 1
26	Centella,	h	2	Cape.	
27	Cicca,	t	1	India.	
28	Littorella,	h	1		Brit. 1
29	Morus,	t	7	China. America.	
30	Serpicula,	h	2	India.	
31	Urtica,*	h	25	Canada. Cape.	Brit. 3

ORDER V. PENTANDRIA.

(Five males.)

32	Amaranthus,	h	24	Ganges, &c.	Brit. 1
33	Ambrosia,	h	4	Virginia.	
34	Clibadium,		1	Surinam.	
35	Iva,	h & s	2	America.	
36	Leea,	s	2	Cape. India.	
37	Nephelium,	s	1	India.	
38	Parthenium,	h	2	Jamaica.	
39	Xanthium,	h & s	4	E. Indies.	Brit. 1

ORDER VI. HEXANDRIA.

(Six males.)

Calyx glume, none.

40	Zizania,	h	2	Jamaica.
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Calyx glume, one flowered.

41	Pharus,	h	1	Jamaica.
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ORDER

* The three British species of *urtica*, are the *urtica pilulifera*, (the Roman stinging nettle,) *urtica urens*, (the annual stinging nettle,) and *urtica dioica*, (the perennial stinging nettle).

ORDER VII. HEPTANDRIA.

(Seven males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
42	Guettarda,	t	1	Jamaica.	

ORDER VIII. POLYANDRIA.

(Many males,—more than seven.)

43	Begonia,	h	4	India. Cape.	
44	Ceratophyllum,	t & h	2	Europe.	Brit. 2
45	Fagus,	t	3	Italy.	Brit. 2
46	Liquidamber,	t	2	Virginia.	
47	Myriophyllum,	h	2	Europe.	Brit. 2
48	Paterium,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 1
49	Quercus,*	t	13	Molucca, &c.	Brit. 1
50	Sagittaria,	h	5	America. China.	Brit. 1
51	Theligonum,	h	1	Italy.	

Male, amentum imbricated.

52	Carpinus,	s	2	America.	Brit. 1
53	Corylus,	s	2	Europe.	Brit. 1
54	Juglans,	t	5	America.	

Amentum globular.

55	Platanus,	t	2	E. and W. Indies.	
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ORDER IX. MONADELPHIA.

(One brotherhood.) Stamina united at the base.

56	Acalypha,	h	5	Virginia.	
57	Croton,	s & h	25	Japan. America.	
58	Cupania,	s	1	America.	
		T		59 Dalechampia,	

* *Kermes* (a species of insect called *coccus infectorius*) is found on an ever-green oak, (*quercus coccifera*), and was much used in dyeing before *cochineal* was known. Both this and *cochineal* were for a long time considered as a grain.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
59	Dalechampia,	s	2	America.	
60	Hippomane,*	t	3	W. Indies.	
61	Hura,	s	1	Mexico.	
62	Jatropha,†	s & h	9	America. Africa.	
63	Plukenesia,	s	1	India.	
64	Ricinus,‡	h	3	E. and W. Indies.	
65	Sterculia,	s	3	India.	
66	Stillingia,	s	1	Carolina.	

Amentum.

67	Cupressus,	t	5	Crete. Japan.	
68	Gnetum,	s	1	India.	
69	Pinus,§	t	12	Canada.	Brit. 3
70	Thuja,	t	4	Canada.	

ORDER

* The *manchineel* tree (*hippomane mancinella*) is one of the most poisonous trees that grows; not only the fruit, but the wood and every part is noxious: The Indians use the milk or juice to poison their arrows.

† The root of the *manihot* or *manioc*, (*jatropha manihot*) properly prepared, is much used in the W. Indies for bread, then called *cassada*, and esteemed very wholesome; although in its recent state it is a strong poison.

‡ Castor oil is expressed from the seed of the *racinus communis*, formerly called *palma christi*, or *agnus castus*.

§ Venice turpentine is from the *larch* tree, (*pinus larix*;) Burgundy pitch is from the *fir*, (*pinus abies*).

Former botanists, before Linnæus, distinguished the *fir* from the *pine*, by the insertion of the leaves; those of the *fir* are produced singly from the branches; those of the *pine* grow by twos, threes, or fives, out of a little sheath that surrounds their base, and when fitted together, they form a cylinder.—Linnæus hath included both sorts under one *genus*, (*pinus*) but hath made the same distinction in the *species* as above; except having added the *cedar* and *larch* to the same *genus*, the leaves of which proceed from a sheath, but growing in bunches, he calls *fascicled*.—Great varieties proceed from the seeds of the several species of the *pine* and *fir*.

ORDER X. SYNGENESIA.

(Confederate males.) Stamina united at the top.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Calyx five-cleft, or five-toothed.

71	Bryonia,	h	9	Africa. Crete.	Brit. 1
72	Cucumis,*	h	12	Africa. Jamaica.	
73	Cucurbita,	h	6	America.	
74	Trichosanthes,	h	4	China.	
75	Momordica,	h	8	India. America.	
76	Sicyos,	h	3	Canada.	

ORDER XI. GYNANDRIA.

(Feminine males.)

The stamina growing on a sort of style, or imperfect pistillum.

Calyx five-leaved.

77	Andrachne,	h	2	Italy.
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Calyx six-leaved.

78	Agynceia,	s	2	China.
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* The drug *coloquintida* or *colocinth* is the pulp of a species of *cucumis*, called *cucumis colocynthis*.

CLASS XXII. DIŒCIA,

(Two houses.)

This class consists of such *genera*, as have *male* and *female* flowers distinct on two separate plants,

OBSERVATION.

There are many plants which have *male* and *female* flowers distinct on two separate roots, yet are not admitted to this class, because they are only *species* of some particular *genus*, which agree in all other instances with the *generic* character to which they belong; as *valeriana*, (*triandria*.) *rhamnus*, *rhus*, *lonicera*, *phylica*, (*pentandria*.) *rumex*, (*hexandria*.) *laurus*, (*enneandria*.) *guilandina*, *cucubalus*, *lychnis*, *phytolacca*, *gypsophila*, (*decandria*.) *spiræa*, *rubus*, (*icosandria*.) *clematis*, *thalictrum*, (*polyandria*.) *napæa*, (*monadelphia*.) *gnaphalium*, (*syngenesia*.) *carex*, *urtica*, *morus*, (*monœcia*).

It may be also observed that none of the *species* of the rough leaved plants of Ray, in class and order *pentandria monogynia*, or in the classes *didynamia*, *tetradynamia*, and *diadelphia* have any of the *species* been found to have distinct *sexes* on different plants.

This class contains *fourteen* orders,

Founded on the number, union, and situation of the *stamina*, in the *male* flowers.

ORDER I. MONANDRIA.

(One male.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1	Najas,	h	1	Europe.	
2	Pandanus,	h	1	Ceylon. (most odorous.)	

ORDER

ORDER II. DIANDRIA.

(Two males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
				<i>Spatha.</i>	

3 Cecropia, s 1 Jamaica.

4 Vallisneria,* h 1 Italy.

Amentum.

5 Salix, t & h 31 Egypt. Lapland. Brit. 21

ORDER III. TRIANDRIA.

(Three males.)

6 Caturus, s 2 E. and W. Indies.

7 Empetrum, s 2 Europe. Brit. 1

8 Maba, s 1 Tonga Tabu.

9 Osyris, s 1 Italy.

Amentum.

10 Excœcaria, s 1 Amboyna.

11 Restio,† s 9 Cape, &c.

ORDER IV. TETRANDRIA.

(Four males.)

12 Hippophæ, s 2 Canada. Brit. 1

13 Montinia,

* The male *vallisneria* being always under water, hath a very short stalk, on the top of which its flowers are produced, and when nearly arrived at maturity, they are separated from the stalk, and come unopened to the surface of the water; soon afterwards they expand themselves, and swim about the female flowers, which are blown at the same time. The female flowers have long spiral stalks, which relaxing, permit them to rise to the surface, and remaining there in full dressed flower, receive the visits of the male; and in a few days return again under water.

† Many of the houses at or about the Cape of Good Hope, are covered with a sort of dark colored reed, (*restio teclorum*).

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
13	Montinia,	s	1	Cape.	
14	Trophis,	s	1	Jamaica.	
15	Viscum,	s	9	Cape.	Brit. 1

Involucrum.

16	Batis,	s	1	Jamaica.	
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Amentum.

17	Myrica,*	s	6	Æthiop. Amer.	Brit. 1
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ORDER V. PENTANDRIA.

(Five males.)

18	Acnida,	h	1	Virginia.	
19	Antidesma,	t	1	India.	
20	Astronium,	s	1	Jamaica.	
21	Canarium,	s	1	India.	
22	Cannabis,†	h	1	India.	
23	Flevillea,	h	2	W. Indies.	
24	Humulus,‡	h	1		Brit. 1
25	Iresine,	h	1	Virginia. Jamaica.	
26	Pistacia,§	t	5	Sicily.	
27	Spinacia,	h	2	Siberia.	
28	Zanonia,	h	1	India. Malabria.	
29	Zanthoxylon,	s	2	Virginia. Carolina.	

ORDER

* The substance which is obtained from the *candleberry myrtle* (*myrica*) is from the covering of the berries, which is a granulated, white, unctuous substance; which, after twice boiling, becomes a transparent green, and is a medium between wax and tallow.

† A female *hemp* hath sometimes had one or two male flowers, and consequently good seed, from which some persons have doubted of the sexes of plants.

‡ *Hop-binds* properly macerated in water, like *hemp*, will make cloth.

§ *Mastiche* (a resin) is from the *pistacia lentiscus*.

ORDER VI. HEXANDRIA.

(Six males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
<i>Calyx six-leaved.</i>					
30	Dioscorea,	h	9	India.	
31	Rajania,	h	3	America.	
32	Smilax,	s & h	14	Spain. Ceylon.	
33	Tamus,	h	2	Crete.	Brit. 1

ORDER VII. OCTANDRIA.

(Eight males.)

Calyx four-parted, or four-toothed.

34	Margaritaria,	s	1	Surinam.	
35	Rhodiola,	h	1		Brit. 1
<i>Amentum.</i>					
36	Populus,	t	5	Italy.	Brit. 3

ORDER VIII. ENNEANDRIA.

(Nine males.)

Calyx three-leaved.

37	Hydrocharis,	h	1		Brit. 1
38	Mercurialis,	h	5	Africa.	Brit. 2

ORDER IX. DECANDRIA.

(Ten males.)

Calyx five-leaved, or five-cleft.

39	Carica,	s	2	India.	
40	Coriaria,	s	2	France.	
41	Kiggelaria,	t	1	Æthiopia.	
42	Schinus,	s	2	Peru.	

ORDER

NOTE. *Quassia*, in *decandria monogynia*, is said more properly to belong to *diœcia decandria*.

ORDER X. DODECANDRIA.

(Twelve males.)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
43	Datisca,	h	2	Crete.	
44	Euclea,	t	1	Cape.	
45	Menispermum,	s	8	America.	

ORDER XI. POLYANDRIA.

(Many males.)

46	Cliffortia,	s	18	Cape, &c.	
47	Hedycarya,	s	1	New Zealand.	

ORDER XII. MONADELPHIA.

(One brotherhood.) Stamina united at the base.

48	Adelia,	s	3	America.	
49	Cissampelos,	h & s	5	America.	
50	Napæa,	h	2	Virginia.	
51	Taxus,	t	2	America.	Brit. 1

Male, amentum.

52	Ephedra,	s	2	Spain.	
53	Juniperus,*	s	10	Barbadoes, China.	Br. 1

ORDER XIII. SYNGENESIA.

(Confederate males.) Stamina united at the top.

Calyx six-leaved.

54	Ruscus,	s	5	Italy. Spain.	Brit. 1
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ORDER XIV. GYNANDRIA.

(Feminine males.)

The stamina growing on a sort of *style*, or imperfect *pistillum*.*Calyx five-leaved.*

55	Clusia,	s	9	Africa.	
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* *Olibanum* (a gum resin) is from a species of *juniperus*, called *juniperus lycia*.

CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

(Polygamies.)

This class consists of such *genera* as have *hermaphrodite* flowers, and also either *male* or *female* flowers, or both, distinct, either on the same, or on different plants. So that to be of this class, a plant ought to have some of its flowers *hermaphrodite*, to distinguish it from those of the classes *monœcia*, and *diœcia*. Yet there are a few exceptions, as in the third distinction under the second order, and in the third order.

The *polygamy* of *hermaphrodites* and *males* on the same plant, is also observable in several of the *umbelliferous* plants, (pentan. digyn.) particularly *carrot*, *sanicle*, *hog's-fennel*, *coriander*, *chervil*, *shepherd's-needle*, *alisander*, *bastard-parsley*, and *carui*.—These plants therefore strictly ought to have been arranged under this class; but Linnæus more properly judged the natural character to be prevalent.

This class contains *three* orders.

ORDER I. MONŒCIA.

(One house.)

Having the *polygamy* on the same plant.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1st.	Male hermaphrodites, and female hermaphrodites.*				
		Spatha.			
1	Musa,	h	3	India.	
			U		2d. Herma-

* Called so from the sex that is predominant, as a *male hermaphrodite* hath the *female* abortive or ineffectual; and *female hermaphrodite* the *male*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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2d. *Hermaphrodites and males.*

2	Acer,	t	11	Crete. America.	Brit. 2
3	Celtis,	t	3	France.	
4	Fusanus,	t	1		
5	Gouania,	s	1	Domingo.	
6	Mimosa,*	s	53	Africa. America.	
7	Ophioxylum,	s	1	Ceylon.	
8	Solandra,	s	1	Cape.	
9	Terminalia,†	s	2	France. E. Indies.	
10	Valantia,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 1
11	Veratrum,	h	3	Russia.	

Gluma.

12	Ægilops,	h	6	Spain. Italy.	Brit. 1
13	Andropogon,	h	23	India. America.	
14	Apluda,	h	4	E. and W. Indies.	
15	Cenchrus,	h	9	Italy.	
16	Holcus,	h	13	India.	Brit. 2
17	Ischœmum,	s	2	China.	
18	Manisuris,		1	India.	
19	Spinifex,	s	1	E. Indies.	

Umbel'd.

20	Hermas,	h	5	Cape.	
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Amentum.

21	Brabeium,	s	1	Cape.	
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3d. *Hermaphrodites and females.*

22	Atriplex,	h & s	12	Siberia.	Brit. 8
					23 Clusia,

* The drug *terra japonica* is not an earth, but an extract from the *mimosa catechu*. *Gum arabic* is also from the *mimosa nilotica*.—The species of *mimosa* are with the greatest difficulty combined with the character of the genus.

† *Benzoinum* (benjamin) is a resin from *terminalia benzoin*.—*Edin. Phar.*

no.	genera.	growth.	no of species.	native of	species in Brit.
23	Clusia,	t	4	America.	
24	Parietaria,	h	8	Portu. Crete, &c.	Br. 1

ORDER II. D I Œ C I A.

(Two houses.)

Having the *polygamy* on two plants.

1st. *Hermaphrodites and males.*

25	Chrysitrix, (<i>glume</i>)		1	Cape.	
26	Diospyros,	t	5	Italy. Virginia.	
27	Nyssa,	t	1	Virginia.	
28	Stilbe,		3	Cape.	
29	Panax, (<i>umbel'd</i>)	h & s	5	China. America.	

2d. *Hermaphrodites and females.*

30	Fraxinus,*	t	3	America.	Brit. 1
31	Gleditsia,†	t	2	America.	

3d. *Androgynous and males.*

32	Anthospermum,‡ s & h	3	Æthiopia.	
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Umbel'd.

33	Arctopus,	h	1	Africa.	
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No calyx.

34	Pisonia,	s	2	W. Indies.	
		U	2		

ORDER

* *Manna* is a concreted juice chiefly from a species of *ash*, called *fraxinus ornus*. This is the sort at present most used, though formerly that obtained from the *hedyarum alkagi*, was in greatest esteem, called *Syrian* or *Persian manna*, which granulated like *mastick*.

† In *gleditsia*, the hermaphrodites and males are on the same plant, and the females on another.

‡ *Amber tree* (*anthospermum*) is called so from its fragrant odour: Real *amber* being a *fossil bitumen*.

ORDER III. TRIÆCIA.

(Three houses.)

Having the *polygamy* on three plants.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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Androgynous, male, and female, on three plants.

35	Ceratonia,	t	1	Spain.	
36	Ficus,*	s	17	Europe. India.	

* Linnæus saith he hath removed *figus* (fig tree) from the class *cryptogamia* to the class *polygamia*, being convinced of the structure of the *fructification*, the umbilicus of the *receptacle* in some being open.

Therefore the fruit of the *figus* is not a *pericarpium*, but a *receptacle*, the interior sides of which support the flowers, which are inclosed within it.

Mr. Lee says, the flowers in our common *fig trees* are *female* only, but that formerly known by the name of *caprificus* hath *male* flowers; and another called *erinosyne*, (which is *androgynous*) hath both *male* and *female* flowers distinct, though lodged within the same *receptacle*: Here then we have the *triacious polygamy* explained; and if descriptions of De la Hire may be trusted, there are *figs* which contain *hermaphrodite* flowers; which makes a fourth habitation for the *sexes*.

CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGRAMIA.*

(Clandestine marriages.)

This class consists of such *genera* in which the parts of *fructification*, either from their minuteness, or particular situation, are imperfectly visible, or entirely concealed.

This class contains *four* orders.

ORDER I. FILICES.

(Ferns.)

Containing such plants as bear their *fruit* on *spikes*, or in *spots* or *lines* on the under surface of the *leaves*, though sometimes at the *root*.—It admits of the following character. The *calyx*, a scale growing out of the leaf, opening on one side, under which are pedunculate globules, each encompassed by an elastic ring, which breaking with violence, scatters a powder. But as there are no certain distinctions in the *fructification* sufficient to establish the *genera*, Linnæus hath arranged them according to the form and situation thereof.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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* 1st. *Fructifications spiked.*

1	Cycas,	s	1	India.	
2	Equisetum,	h	7	Europe.	Brit. 6
3	Onoclea,	h	2	Virginia.	
4	Ophioglossum,	h	9	America.	Brit. 1
5	Osmunda,	h	17	Cape. Ceylon.	Brit. 4
6	Zamia,	s	3	America.	

2d. *Fructi-*

* The plants of this class are often of dangerous quality.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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2d. *Frustrifications on the leaf, beneath.*

7	Acrostichum,	h	33	N. & S. Amer.	Brit. 2
8	Adiantum,	h	27	Africa, &c.	Brit. 2
9	Asplenium,	h	25	America, &c.	Brit. 8
10	Blechnum,	h	6	Virginia. Japan.	
11	Hemionitis,	h	3	Jamaica.	
12	Lonchitis,	h	4	Jamaica.	
13	Polypodium,	h	71	America, &c.	Brit. 15
14	Pteris,	h	21	W. Indies.	Brit. 1
15	Trichomanes,	h	11	Canary. China.	Brit. 2

3d. *Frustrifications radical.*

16	Isoetes,				Brit. 1
17	Marsilea,	h	3	Italy.	
18	Pilularia,	h	1		Brit. 1

ORDER II. MUSCI.

(Mosses.)

These are distinguished according as the *antheræ* (generally without filaments) are or are not under a *veil* or covering; as they are placed on the same plant with the *female*, or on a different plant, (called *one-bed* or *two-beds*;) and as the *females* are aggregate or solitary. This division, Linnæus tells us, is according to *Dillenius*.

After the falling of the outer *veil* or covering, the *antheræ* are found to be covered with another little hood, called by Linnæus *operculum*, which may be considered as a capsule, or perhaps more properly a *receptacle* supporting the *flower* and *fruit*; for within the same little hood in *buxbaumia*, Linnæus saith he hath observed real *antheræ* hanging by filaments, opening at the top, and letting fall the pollen, and that the seeds lay at the bottom; but this wants further confirmation,

as

as the *male* and *female* flowers have always been thought to be distinct.

The seeds of *moses* are little naked bodies without coat or cotyledon.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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1st. *Without calyptra, (a veil).*

19	Lycopodium,	h	27	Alps, &c.	Brit. 6
20	Porella,	h	1	Pensilvania,	
21	Sphagnum,	h	3	Alps.	Brit. 3

2d. *With calyptra, two-bed.*

22	Mnium,	h	24	Europe.	Brit. 20
23	Polytrichum,	h	5	Alps. Magellan.	Brit. 3
24	Splachnum,	h	4	Sweden.	Brit. 2

3d. *With calyptra, one-bed.*

25	Bryum,	h	35	Alps, &c.	Brit. 35
26	Buxbaumia,	h	2	Sweden. Italy.	
27	Fontinalis,	h	4	Europe.	Brit. 4
28	Hypnum,	h	47	Europe. Jamaica.	Br. 41
29	Phascum,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 4

ORDER III. A L G Æ.

(*Flags.*)

The *fructification* of these plants are so obscure, as not to admit of a precise arrangement; the *root*, *stem*, and *leaf* seem as in one. They are only divided into *terrestrial*, and *aquatic*.

Linnaeus hath taken his *method* from *Michelius*.

1st. *Terrestrial.*

30	Marchantia,	h	7	Eu. W. Indies.	Brit. 4
31	Jungermannia,	h	30	Alps, &c.	Brit. 30
32	Targionia,	h	1	Italy.	Brit. 1
				33 Anthoceros,	

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
33	Anthoceros,	h	3	Italy.	Brit. 1
34	Blasia,	h	1		Brit. 1
35	Riccia,	h	5	Europe.	Brit. 4
36	Lichen,*	h & s	113	{ Lapland. Cape. Iceland.	{ Brit. 112
37	Byssus,	h	14	Italy.	Brit. 14
2d. Aquatic.					
38	Conferva,	h	21	Europe.	Brit. 21
39	Fucus,	h	58	Europe. Italy.	Brit. 58
40	Tremella,†	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 8
41	Ulva,	h	15	Europe.	Brit. 15

ORDER IV. FUNGI.

(Fungusses.)

Linnaeus tells us he rather chose to make his divisions in this order according to *Dellenius*, than from *Michelius*; because the first is plain to every one, but the latter requires too nice an inspection; yet *Michelius* hath thrown great light on this tribe of vegetables, as also on mosses and flags. The generic character is therefore only taken from their external forms. They are generally erect.

1st. Hatted.

42	Agaricus,	h	28	Europe.	Brit. 28
43	Boletus,	h	14	China.	Brit. 13
	44	Hydnum,			

* The *lichen rangiferinus* is the chief food of the rein-deer in Lapland, during winter. This plant is very plentiful all over Lapland, and is of a pure white; Nature's favorite color in the northern regions.

† That substance that hangs down from the beams in wine vaults, is a species of *tremella*, which being dried becomes a tough membranous matter of a fungus smell; it seems to be of a middle nature between *mushroom* and *star jelly*, another species of *tremella*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
44	Hydnum,	h	5	Italy.	Brit. 3
45	Phallus,	h	3	Europe.	Brit. 3

2d. *Having no hat.*

46	Clathrus,	h	4	Sweden.	Brit. 4
47	Clavaria,	h	8	Europe.	Brit. 8
48	Heluella,	h	2		Brit. 2
49	Lycoperdon,	h	17	Bohemia.	Brit. 15
50	Mucor,	h	14	Upsal.	Brit. 11
51	Peziza,	h	9	France.	Brit. 9

A P P E N D I X.

Consisting of such plants, which though capable of being arranged in the several classes of the system, yet on account of their singular structure, Linnæus hath rather chose to place apart in an *appendix*, under the head of PALMÆ, containing such *genera*, as have a *spadix* and *spatha*, (i. e.) whose flowers and fruit are produced, on that particular *receptacle* or seat called a *spadix*, protruded from a *common calyx* in form of a sheath called *spatha*; and consists of *trees* and *shrubs* only — These terms were originally only applied to *palms*, but now are applied to *narcissus*, *snowdrop*, *orchis*, &c.

P A L M Æ.*

(*Palms spathed, three-petal'd.*)

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
1st. Fan-leaved, (two houses.)					

Drupa.

1	Borassus,	s	1	Malabar.	
2	Chamærops,	s	1	Spain.	
3	Corypha, (one house)	s	1	India.	

2d. Feather-leaved, (two houses.)

Drupa.

4	Elais,	s	1	Guinea.	
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5 Phœnix,

* *Palms* have always a simple stem, not branched, bearing leaves at the top, resembling those of *fern*, being a composition of a leaf and a branch, called *frondes*; and the *corolla* hath always three petals, or three deep divisions.

It is remarkable that if the male flowers of the *palm* are got at a proper time and dried, the pollen will be prolific if kept a year or upwards; and the same hath been observed of the male *pistacia*.

no.	genera.	growth.	no. of species.	native of	species in Brit.
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5	Phoenix,	t	1	India.	
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(One house.)

Drupa.

6	Areca,	t	2	India.	
7	Cocos,	t	3	Guinea. India.	
8	Elate,	t	1	India.	

3d. *Twice-feather-leaved, (one house.)*

Drupa.

9	Caryota,	s	1	India.	
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From the *Supplement.*

10	Mauritia,	s	1	Surinam.	
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A D D E N D A:

Taken from the fourteenth edition of the *Systema Vegetabilia* of Linnæus, published at Gottengen by Jo. Andrea Murray, 1784.*

New GENERA and number of SPECIES.

<i>genera.</i>	<i>no. of species.</i>	<i>native of</i>
D I A N D R I A.—MONOGYNIA.		
2d. <i>Flowers beneath, one-petal'd, irregular, fruit capsul'd.</i>		
Wulfenia,	1	Carinthia.
T R I A N D R I A.—MONOGYNIA,		
1st <i>Flowers above.</i>		
Witsenia,	1	Maura.
T E T R A N D R I A.—MONOGYNIA,		
8th. <i>Flowers four-petal'd, beneath.</i>		
Orixa,	1	Japan.
Othera,	1	Japan.
Skimmia,	1	Japan.
10th. <i>Flowers incomplete, beneath,</i>		
Nigrina,	1	
11th. <i>Flowers incomplete, above,</i>		
Gonocarpus,	1	
D I G Y N I A,		
Galopina,	1	
P E N.		

* The foregoing sheets were printed before this edition was known, or the several *new genera* and number of *species* would have been incorporated in their proper places.

genera. no. of species. native of

P E N T A N D R I A.—MONOGYNIA.

1st. *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, one-seeded.*

Weigela, 1 Japan.

5th. *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath, seed covered.*

Capsules.

Doræna, 1 Japan.

Nigrina is omitted, and a new genus of the same name placed in *tetrandria monogynia*.

Berries.

Bladhia, 3 Japan, &c.
Fagræa, 1 Zeylan.

7th. *Flowers five-petal'd, beneath.*

Calodendrum, caps. 1 Cape.

Hovenia, caps. 1

Caroxylon, seed 1, 1

Elæodendron, drupe, 1 Cape.

N. B. *Argophyllum* is placed under the distinction of *five-petals* above.

9th. *Flowers incomplete, beneath.*

Chenolea, caps. 1

DIGYNIA.

3d. *Flowers five-petal'd, beneath.*

Bumalda, caps. 1

5th. *Flowers five-petal'd, above, two-seeded, umbel'd.*

A. *With an universal and partial involucre.*

Vahlia, caps. 1 Cape.

H E X.

genera. no. of species. native of

HEXANDRIA.—MONOGYNIA.

1st. Flowers calyced, furnished with calyx and corolla.

Corols three-petal'd, or three-parted.

Lachenalia,	1	
Licuala,	1	

Corols six-petal'd, or six-cleft.

Nandina,	1	Japan.
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3d. Flowers naked (without calyx).

Corols beneath, six-petal'd, or six-cleft.

Lindera,	1	Japan.
Pollio,	1	Japan.

TRIGYNIA.

1st. Flowers beneath.

Wurmbea,	1	Cape.
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DECANDRIA.—MONOGYNIA.

2d. Flowers many-petal'd, equal.

Ekebergia,	1	Cape.
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TRIGYNIA.

Capsules three-cell'd.

Deutzia,	1	Japan.
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DODECANDRIA.—MONOGYNIA.

Corols none.

Tomex,	1	Japan.
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Corols four-petal'd.

Apactis,	1	Japan.
----------	---	--------

Corols five-petal'd.

Eurya,	1	Japan.
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Canella

genera. *no. of species.* *native of*
 Canella is substituted for *winterania*.

P O L Y A N D R I A.—M O N O G Y N I A.

 4th. *Five-petal'd.*
 Cleyera, caps. 1 Japan.

P O L Y G Y N I A.

Calyx four-leav'd.
 Houtuynia, 1
 Wintera is substituted for *drimys*. *Cal. 3 lobes.*

T E T R A D Y N A M I A.—S I L I Q U O S A.

1st. *Calyx closed with leaflets longitudinally converging.*
 Chamira, 1

M O N A D E L P H I A.—T R I A N D R I A.

Galaxia, 2

E N N E A N D R I A.

Dryandra, 1

P O L Y A N D R I A.

Solandra, s 1 Cape.

S Y N G E N E S I A.—P O L Y G A M I A F R U S T R A N E A.

Receptacle naked.
 Sclerocarpus, 1 Africa.

M O N Œ C I A.—M O N A N D R I A.

Nipa, *spatha,* 1

T E T R A N D R I A.

Aucuba, 1 Japan.

P O L Y G A M I A.—M O N Œ C I A.

Fusanus is omitted.

Solandra is omitted, and a new *genus* of the same name
 is placed in *monadelphia polyandria*.

A D D I T I O N A L

Mafsonia, 1
Ornithogalum, 3
Orontium, 1
Pancratium, 2
Tillandsia, 2 *lefs.*

TRIGYNIA.

Helonias, 1 *lefs.*
Rumex, 2 *lefs.*

HEPTANDRIA.

TETRACYNIA.

Saururus, 1 *lefs.*

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Daphne, 1
Vaccinium, 3

TRIGYNIA.

Paullinea, 1
Polygonum, 4

ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Laurus, 4

TRIGYNIA.

Rheum, 1

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Andromeda, 1
Arbutus, 1 *lefs.*
Cassia, 1

DIGYNIA.

Dianthus, 1
Gypsophila, 2
Saxifraga, 3

TRIGYNIA.

Silene, 1
Stellaria, 1

PENTAGYNIA.

Averrhoia, 1 *lefs.*
Cotyledon, 2
Forskohlea, 1
Lychnis, 1
Oxalis, 4

Sedum, 1

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

N. B. The genus *winterania* is changed for *canella*.

Portulaca, 1

TRIGYNIA.

Euphorbia, 4

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Prunus, 7
Myrtus, 1

DIGYNIA.

Cratægus, 5

PENTAGYNIA.

Mesembryanthemum, 1 *lefs.*
Mespilus, 1 *lefs.*
Pyrus, 1 *lefs.*
Spiræa, 1 *lefs.*
Tetragonia, 2

POLYCYNIA.

Dryas, 1
Geum, 2
Potentilla, 2
Rosa, 3
Rubus, 2

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Astræa, 1
Chelidonium, 1
Cistus, 6
Corchorus, 1
Mammea, 1 *lefs.*

DIGYNIA.

Fothergilla, 1

TRIGYNIA.

Aconitum, 1

PENTAGYNIA.

Aquilegia, 1

Y

POLYCYNIA.

N. B. The genus *dri-
mys* is changed for *win-
tera*,

Adonis, 1 *lefs.*
Anemone, 3
Atragene, 1
Clematis, 2
Ranunculus, 2
Thalistrum, 5

DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

Ajuga, 1
Dracocephalum, 2 *lefs.*
Lavandula, 1
Leonurus, 1
Marrubium, 1
Mentha, 2
Ocimum, 5
Phlomis, 1 *lefs.*
Sideritis, 2
Stachys, 2

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Antirrhinum, 1
Bignonia, 2
Butchnera, 1 *lefs.*
Celsia, 1 *lefs.*
Clerodendron, 1
Scrophularia, 1
Digitalis, 1 *lefs.*
Gerardia, 1
Lindernia, 1
Pedicularis, 2
Ruellia, 2
Selago, 1 *lefs.*
Vitex, 1 *lefs.*
Volkameria, 1

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILIKUOSA.

Arabis, 1 *lefs.*
Brassica, 2
Bunias, 1
Cheiranthus, 1
Cleome, 5
Crambe, 1
Sinapis, 4
Sisymbrium, 2

SILICULOSA.

SILICULOSA.	SYNGENESIA.	MONŒCIA.
Draba, 1	POLYGA. ÆQUALIS.	MONANDRIA.
Iberis, 1	Atractylis, 2	Casuarina, 1
Myagrum, 1	Cacalia, 1	TRIANDRIA.
Thlaspi, 1	Carduus, 5	Carex, 4 <i>lefs.</i>
MONADELPHIA.	Eupatorium, 1	Phyllanthus, 1 <i>lefs.</i>
DECANDRIA.	Hieracium, 1	Urtica, 3
Geranium, 1	Lactuca, 2	PENTANDRIA.
POLYANDRIA.	Leontodon, 1	Xanthium, 1
Camellia, 2	Picris, 1	POLYANDRIA.
Hibiscus, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Prenanthes, 9	Begonia, 1 <i>lefs.</i>
Malva, 3	Scorzonera, 2	Quercus, 6
Sida, 3	Serratula, 1	MONADELPHIA.
DIADELPHIA.	Sonchus, 2 <i>lefs.</i>	Croton, 2 <i>lefs.</i>
OCTANDRIA.	Spilanthus, 1	Cupressus, 1
Polygala, 1	Tragopogon, 3	Ricinus, 1
DECANDRIA.	POLY. SUPERFLUA.	SYNGENESIA.
Astragalus, 3	Achillea, 1	Bryonia, 2
Colutea, 1	Anthemis, 1	Cucumis, 1
Cytisus, 3	Arnica, 3	Cucurbita, 1
Dolichos, 5	Artemisia, 4	DICŒCIA.
Ebenus, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Aster, 2	DIANDRIA.
Glycine, 1	Chrysanthemum, 1	Salix, 2
Hedysarum, 8	Cineraria, 2	TRIANDRIA.
Hippocrepis, 1	Eclipta, 1	Osyris, 1
Liparia, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Erigeron, 2	TETRANDRIA.
Lotus, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Gnaphalium, 1	Myrica, 1
Ononis, 2	Inula, 4	HEXANDRIA.
Phaca, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Perdicium, 1	Dioscorea, 3
Phaseolus, 1	Senecio, 2	Rajania, 2
Psoralea, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Tussilago, 2	ENNEANDRIA.
Vicia, 2	Verbesina, 2	Mercurialis, 1 <i>lefs.</i>
POLYADELPHIA.	Xeranthemum, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	DODECANDRIA.
PENTANDRIA.	MONOGAMIA.	Menispermum, 3
Theobroma, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Corymbium, 2 <i>lefs.</i>	MONADELPHIA.
DODECANDRIA.	Viola, 1 <i>lefs.</i>	Taxus, 2
Monsonia, 1	GYNANDRIA.	POLYGAMIA.
ICOSANDRIA.	DIANDRIA.	MONOECIA.
Citrus, 1	Cypripedium, 1	Acer, 6
POLYANDRIA.	Epidendrum, 1	Ægilops,
icum, 2	Limodium, 1	
	Ophrys, 1	
	Orchis, 5	
	Serapias, 1	
	POLYANDRIA.	
	Arum, 1	

Ægilops, 2 *lefs.*
Andropogon, 2
Fusanus is omitted.
Solandra is omitted.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

Agrosticum, 2
Asplenium, 3
Cicas, 1
Hemionitis, 1
Osmunda, 4
Polypodium, 7

Pteris, 2
Trichomanes, 2

MUSCI.

Bryum, 2
Buxbaumia, 1
Hypnum, 3
Lycopodium, 2
Splachnum, 2

ALGÆ.

Jungermannia, 3
Lichen, 17
Tremella, 3

Ulva, 1 *lefs.*

FUNGI.

Agaricus, 11
Boletus, 7
Claveria, 5
Lycoperdon, 2
Mucor, 1
Peziza, 2

APPENDIX.

Chamærops, 1
Corypha, 1
Mauritia, 1



ACT 7. C. C. A.

1. The first part of the act is devoted to the establishment of a system of public schools for the city of New York.

2. The second part of the act is devoted to the establishment of a system of public schools for the city of New York.

3. The third part of the act is devoted to the establishment of a system of public schools for the city of New York.

4. The fourth part of the act is devoted to the establishment of a system of public schools for the city of New York.

5. The fifth part of the act is devoted to the establishment of a system of public schools for the city of New York.

6. The sixth part of the act is devoted to the establishment of a system of public schools for the city of New York.



I N D E X

O F T H E

G E N E R A.

A 'BRUS	114	<i>chatel</i>	77
Acæ'na	55	Ægilops, <i>Hard grass</i>	146
Acaly'pha	137	Ægiphila	52
Acánthus, <i>Bear's breech</i>	97	Ægopódium, <i>Goutwort</i>	66
A'cer, <i>Maple</i>	146	Ægópricon	135
Achilléa, <i>Milfoil, Yar-</i>		Æschynómene, <i>false</i>	
<i>row</i>	126	<i>sensitive plant</i>	115
A'chras, <i>Sapota</i>	70	Æsculus, <i>Horse chesnut</i>	74
Achyránthes	61	Æthúsa, <i>Lesser hemlock</i>	65
Achnída, <i>Virginian</i>		Agáricus, <i>Agaric</i>	152
<i>hemp</i>	142	Agáve, <i>American aloe</i>	71
Aconítum, <i>Aconite</i>	93	Agératum, <i>False hemp</i>	
A'corus, <i>Sweet rush</i>	72	<i>agrimony</i>	124
Acróstichum, <i>Acrostic</i>	150	Agrimónia, <i>Agrimony</i>	85
Aëtéa, <i>Herb-christopher</i>	91	Agrostemma, <i>Campion,</i>	
Adansónia, <i>Æthiopian</i>		<i>or wild lichnis</i>	82
<i>sour gourd</i>	107	Agróstis, <i>Bent grass</i>	49
Adélia	144	Agynéja	139
Adenanthéra, <i>False</i>		A'ira, <i>Hair grass</i>	50
<i>flower fence</i>	79	A'juga, <i>Bugle</i>	96
Adiáanthum, <i>Maiden</i>		A'izoon	89
<i>hair</i>	150	Albúca	71
Adónis, <i>Bird's eye</i>	94	A'lcea, <i>Hollyhock</i>	108
Adóxa, <i>Tuberous mos-</i>		Alchemilla, <i>Lady's mantle</i>	54
		Alétris	

Z

Alétris	71	Anastática, Rose of	
Alisma, Water plantain	73	Jericho	104
Allamánda	57	Anchúsa, Buglofs	56
Alliónia	52	Ancistrum	46
A'llium, Garlic	70	Andráchne, Base or pine	139
Allophy'llus	75	Andrómeda, Base heath	81
A'loe, Aloe	71	Andropógon	146
Alopecúrus, Fox-tail		Andrósace	57
grafs	49	Andry'ola, Downy sow-	
Alpinia	44	thistle	123
Alsine, Chickweed	66	Anemóne, Wind flower	94
Alstónia	90	Androvánda	68
Alstroeméria	71	Angélica, Angelica	64
Althæ'a, Marsh mallow	108	Angúria	135
Aly'sum, madwort	104	Anéthum, Dill, Fennel	66
Amaránthus Amaranth	136	Annóna Custard apple	94
Amary'llis Lilly daffodil	70	A'nthemis, Chamomile	126
Amasónia	100	Anthéricum, Spider-	
Ambróma	117	wort	71
Ambrósia	136	Anthistíria	49
Ambrosínia	133	Anthóceros	152
Améllus	126	Antholiza	48
Amethystéa	46	Anthospérmum, Amber	
Ammánia	54	tree	147
A'mmi, Bishop's weed	64	Anthoxánthum, Ver-	
Amómum, Ginger	44	nal grafs	47
Amórpha, Base indigo	114	Anthy'llis Kidney vetch	114
Amy'gdalus, Almond,		Anticórus	75
Peach, Nectarine	88	Antidésma	142
Amy'ris	75	Antirrhinum, Snap	
Anábasis, Berry-bearing		dragon	99
glafswort	63	Apáctis	158
Anacárdium, Acajou, or		A'phanes, Parsley-piert	55
cashew nut	78	Aphyllánthes	70
Anacy'clus	125	Aphytéia	106
Anagállis, Pimpinel	57	A'pium, Parsley	66
Anágyris, Stinking bean		Aplúda	146
trefoil	79	Apócynum, Dog's bane	62
		Aponogéton	

Aponogéton	74	Aspáragus, <i>Asparagus</i>	71
Aquártia	52	Asperúgo, <i>Small wild</i>	
Aquilégia, <i>Columbine</i>	93	<i>buglofs</i>	56
Aquilícia	61	Aspérula, <i>Wood-roof</i>	53
Arábis, <i>Base tower mus-</i>		Asphódelus, <i>Asphodel</i>	71
<i>tard</i>	103	Asplénium, <i>Spleen-</i>	
A'rachis, <i>Ground nut</i>	114	<i>wort</i>	150
Arália, <i>Berry-bearing</i>		A'ster, <i>Aster, Starwort</i>	125
<i>angelica</i>	67	Astrágalus, <i>Liquorice,</i>	
Arbutus, <i>Strawberry</i>		<i>or milk vetch</i>	115
<i>tree</i>	81	Astrántia, <i>Black master-</i>	
Arctium, <i>Burdock</i>	123	<i>wort</i>	64
Arctopus	147	Astrónium	142
Arctótis	127	Athamánta, <i>Base spignel</i>	64
Arduína	58	Athanásia	124
Aréca	155	Atráctylis, <i>Distaff this-</i>	
Arenária, <i>Sand-wort</i>	82	<i>tle</i>	123
Arethúsa	130	Atrágene	94
Arétia	57	Atrapháxis	72
Argemóne <i>Prickly poppy</i>	91	A'triplex, <i>Orach</i>	146
Argophyllum	60	A'tropa, <i>Deadly night-</i>	
Aristída, <i>Oat grass</i>	49	<i>shade</i>	58
Aristolóchia, <i>Birth-</i>		Aucúba	159
<i>wort</i>	132	Avéna, <i>Oats</i>	50
A'rnica, <i>Leopard's bane</i>	125	Avérrhoa	82
Artédia	64	Avicénna	98
Artemísia, <i>Mugwort,</i>		Axy'ris	135
<i>Wormwood</i>	124	Ayénia	132
Artocárpus	135	Aytónia	106
A'rum, <i>Wake robin dra-</i>		Azália, <i>American up-</i>	
<i>gon</i>	133	<i>right honeysuckle</i>	57
Arúndo, <i>Reed</i>	50		
A'sarum, <i>Asarabacca</i>	84		
Asclépias, <i>Swallow-wort</i>	62		
A'scyrum, <i>St. Peter's</i>			
<i>wort</i>	117		
Aspálathus, <i>African</i>			
<i>broom</i>	114		

Baltimóra	127	Bobártia	49
Banistéria	82	Boccónia	84
Báńksia	54	Boerháavia	44
Barléria	98	Bolétus	152
Barnadésia	123	Bómbax, <i>Silk cotton</i>	
Barringtónia	107	tree	107
Bártsia	98	Bóntia, <i>Wild olive</i>	100
Basélla, <i>Malabar night-</i>		Borágo, <i>Borage</i>	56
shade	66	Borásus, <i>Malabar palm</i>	154
Báfsia	85	Borbónia	114
Bátis	142	Boséa, <i>Yerva mora, or</i>	
Bauhinia, <i>Mountain e-</i>		golden rod tree	63
bony	79	Brabéium, <i>African al-</i>	
Befária	85	mond	146
Begónia	137	Bráfsica, <i>Cabbage</i>	103
Béllis, <i>Daisy</i>	125	Bráthys	93
Béllium	125	Bríza, <i>Quake grafs</i>	50
Bellónia	59	Brómélia, <i>Ananas, or</i>	
Bérberis, <i>Berberry</i>	69	pine apple	69
Bérgia	82	Brómus, <i>Broom grafs</i>	50
Besléria	82	Brosæ'a	57
Béta, <i>Beet</i>	63	Browállia	98
Betónica, <i>Betony</i>	96	Brownéa	107
Bétula, <i>Birch</i>	136	Brunélla, <i>see Prunélla.</i>	
Bidens, <i>Water hemp</i>		Brúnia	61
agrimony	124	Brunsfélsia	58
Bignónia, <i>Trumpet</i>		Bryónia, <i>Bryony</i>	139
flower	99	Bry'um	151
Biscutélla, <i>Buckler mus-</i>		Búbon, <i>Macedonian</i>	
tard	104	parsley	64
Bisérrula	115	Buchnéra	99
Bíxa, <i>Anotta</i>	92	Bucida	81
Bládhia	157	Buddléia	52
Blæ'ria	52	Bufónia, <i>Toad grafs</i>	55
Blakéa	85	Bulbocódium, <i>Spring</i>	
Blásia	152	mountain saffron	70
Bléchnum	150	Bumálda	157
Blitum, <i>Blite</i>	44	Búnias, <i>Sea rocket</i>	103
		Búnium,	

Búanium, <i>Pig nut, or</i>		Camphorósma	54
earth nut	64	Canarina	69
Buphthálmum, <i>Amer-</i>		Canárium	142
ican ox-eye	126	Canélla	159
Bupleúrum, <i>Hare's ear</i>	64	Cánna, <i>Indian flower-</i>	
Burmánnia	69	ing reed	44
Burséra	69	Cánnabis, <i>Hemp</i>	142
Butnéria	60	Cápparis, <i>Caper bush</i>	91
Bútomus, <i>Flowering</i>		Caprária, <i>Sweet weed</i>	99
rush	78	Cápsicum, <i>Guinea pep-</i>	
Buxbáumia	151	per	58
Búxus, <i>Box</i>	136	Capúra	69
By'ssus	152	Cardamine, <i>Lady's</i>	
		smock	103
C		Cardiospérmum, <i>heart-</i>	
		seed, or pea	76
Cacália, <i>Alpine coat's</i>		Cárduus, <i>Thistle</i>	123
foot	124	Cárex, <i>Sedge, Cyperus</i>	
Cáchrys	64	grafs	135
Cáctus, <i>Melon thistle</i>	87	Carica, <i>Papaw</i>	143
Cæsalpínia, <i>Brasiletto</i>	79	Carifsa	58
Cálamus	72	Carlina, <i>Carline thistle</i>	123
Calceolária	45	Carolinéa	107
Caléa	124	Caróxylon	157
Caléndula, <i>Marigold</i>	127	Carpésium	125
Cálla, <i>African arum</i>	133	Cárpinus, <i>Hornbeam</i>	137
Callicárpa, <i>Johnsonia</i>	52	Cárthamus, <i>Base saf-</i>	
Calligonum	92	fron	123
Callisia	48	Cárum, <i>Carui, or Cara-</i>	
Callitriche, <i>Star grafs</i>	44	way	65
Calodendrum	157	Cary'ocar	93
Calophy'llum	91	Cary'ota	155
Cáltha, <i>Marsh marigold</i>	94	Caryophy'llus, <i>Clove tree</i>	91
Calycánthus	89	Casuarina	135
Cambógia	91	Cáfsia, <i>Wild senna</i>	79
Caméllia	107	Cáfsine, <i>Cafsioberry bush</i>	66
Camerária	58	Cafsy'ta	78
Campánula, <i>Bell flower</i>	59	Castilléia	100
		Catanánche,	

Catanánche, <i>Candy</i>		Cheiránthus, <i>Stock July</i>	
<i>lion's foot</i>	122	<i>flower</i>	103
Catesbæ'a, <i>Lilly thorn</i>	53	Chelidónium, <i>Celandine</i>	90
Catúrus	141	Chelóne, <i>Humming bird</i>	
Caúcalis, <i>Base parsley</i>	64	<i>tree</i>	99
Ceanóthus, <i>New Fer-</i>		Chenolea	157
<i>sey tea,</i>	61	Chenopódium, <i>Goose-</i>	
Cecrópia	141	<i>foot, or wild orach</i>	63
Cedrêla	60	Cherléria	82
Celástrus, <i>Staff tree</i>	61	Chiocócça	60
Celósia, <i>Cockscomb ama-</i>		Chionánthus, <i>Snowdrop</i>	
<i>ranth</i>	62	<i>tree</i>	45
Célsia	99	Chirónia	57
Céltis, <i>Nettle tree</i>	146	Chlóra, <i>Yellow centuary</i>	76
Cénchrus,	146	Chondrilla, <i>Gum sue-</i>	
Centaureá, <i>Centuary</i>	126	<i>cory</i>	123
Centélla	136	Chrysánthemum, <i>Corn</i>	
Centúnculus, <i>Chaff-weed</i>	52	<i>Marigold</i>	125
Cephalánthus, <i>Button</i>		Chry'sitrix	147
<i>wood</i>	52	Chrysobálanus, <i>Cocoa</i>	
Cerástium, <i>Mouse-ear</i>		<i>plumb</i>	88
<i>chickweed</i>	82	Chrysócoma, <i>Goldy</i>	
Ceratocárpus	134	<i>locks</i>	124
Ceratónia, <i>Carob tree</i>	148	Chrysógonum	127
Ceratophyllum, <i>Horn-</i>		Chrysophyllum, <i>Star</i>	
<i>wort</i>	137	<i>apple</i>	59
Cérbera	58	Chrysosplénium, <i>Golden</i>	
Cércis, <i>Judas tree</i>	79	<i>saxifrage</i>	81
Cerínthe, <i>Honey-wort</i>	56	Cicca	136
Ceropégia	58	Cicer, <i>Chich peas</i>	116
Cestrum,	59	Cichórium, <i>Succory, or</i>	
Cherophyllum, <i>Wild</i>		<i>endive</i>	122
<i>chervil</i>	65	Cicúta, <i>Water hemlock</i>	65
Chálcas	80	Cimicífuga	93
Chamærops, <i>Dwarf</i>		Cinchóna, <i>Bark tree</i>	59
<i>palm, or palmetto</i>	154	Cinerária, <i>Sky-flower</i>	125
Chamira	159	Cinna	44
Chára	134	Circæ'a, <i>Enchanters</i>	
		<i>nightshade</i>	

<i>nightshade</i>	47	Coldénia	55
Cifsámpelos	144	Collinsónia	46
Cífsus	54	Columnéa	99
Cistus, <i>Rock rose</i>	91	Colútea, <i>Bladder senna</i>	115
Citharóxylon, <i>Fiddle</i>		Cómarum, <i>Marsh cin-</i>	
<i>wood</i>	100	<i>quefoil</i>	89
Citrus, <i>Citron</i>	117	Combrétum	75
Cláthrus	153	Cométes	54
Clavária	153	Commelina	48
Claytónia	60	Comocládia	48
Clématis, <i>Virgin's bower</i>	94	Commersónia	67
Cléome, <i>Base mustard</i>	103	Conférva, <i>Crow-sike</i>	152
Cleónia	97	Conium, <i>Hemlock</i>	65
Clerodéndrum	100	Cónnarus	107
Cléthra	80	Conocárpus, <i>Button tree</i>	61
Cleyera	159	Convallária, <i>Lilly of the</i>	
Clibádium	136	<i>valley</i>	71
Cliffórtia	144	Convólvulus, <i>Bindweed</i>	57
Clinopódium, <i>Field</i>		Cony'za, <i>Greater flea-</i>	
<i>basil</i>	97	<i>bane</i>	125
Clitória	116	Copáifera, <i>Balsam capa-</i>	
Clúsia, <i>Balsam tree</i>	147	<i>ivi tree</i>	81
Clútia	144	Coprósma	63
Clypéola, <i>Treakle mus-</i>		Córchorus, <i>Jew's mal-</i>	
<i>tard</i>	104	<i>low</i>	91
Cneórum, <i>Widow wail</i>	48	Córdia, <i>Sebesten</i>	59
Cnicus	123	Coreópsis <i>Tickseed sun-</i>	
Coccóloba, <i>Sea side</i>		<i>flower</i>	127
<i>grape</i>	77	Coriándrum, <i>Coriander</i>	65
Cochleária, <i>Scurvy</i>		Coriária, <i>Myrtle-leaved</i>	
<i>grafs</i>	104	<i>sumach</i>	143
Cócos, <i>Cocoa nut</i>	155	Córis, <i>Heath low pine</i>	57
Códia	76	Corispérmum, <i>Tickseed</i>	44
Códon	81	Cornucópiæ	50
Cofféa, <i>Coffee tree</i>	60	Córnus, <i>Dogwood, cor-</i>	
Coix, <i>Job's tears</i>	135	<i>nelian cherry</i>	54
Cólchicum, <i>Meadow</i>		Cornútia	100
<i>saffron</i>	72	Coronílla, <i>jointed pod-</i>	
		<i>ded</i>	

Dáucus, <i>Carrot</i>	64	Drímys	93
Decumária	85	Drócera, <i>Sundew</i>	68
Delíma	92	Dryandra	159
Delphinium, <i>Larkspur</i>	93	Dry'as	89
Deutzia	158	Dry'pis	67
Dentária, <i>Toothwort</i>	103	Duránta	100
Diálíum	46	Dúrio	118
Dianthéra	45	Duróia	69
Diánthus, <i>Pink</i>	81		
Diapénsia	57	E	
Dictámnus, <i>Fraxinella</i>	79	E'benus, <i>Ebony of Crete</i>	114
Digitális, <i>Foxglove</i>	99	Echinóphora, <i>Prickly</i>	
Dilatris	48	<i>parsnip</i>	64
Dillénia	94	Echínops, <i>Globe thistle</i>	128
Diódia	53	Echítes	58
Dionæ'a	80	E'chium, <i>Viper's bugloss</i>	56
Dioscoréa, <i>Indian yam</i>	143	Eclípta	126
Diósma, <i>African spiræa</i>	60	Ehrétia	59
Diospy'ros, <i>Indian date</i>		Ehrháta	70
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Phálaris, <i>Canary grass</i>	50	Pisum, <i>Pea</i>	115
Phállus, <i>Stinkhorns</i>	153	Plantágo, <i>Plantain</i>	53
Pharnacéum	66	Plátanus, <i>Plane tree</i>	137
Phárus	136	Plectrónia	61
		Plinia	88
		Plukenétia	138
		Plumbágo	

Plumbágo, <i>Lead wort</i>	56	Prínos	70
Pluméria, <i>Red jasmine</i>	58	Próckia	92
Póa, <i>Meadow grass</i>	50	Proserpináca	51
Podophyllum, <i>Duck's foot</i>	92	Prosópis	80
Poinciána, <i>Flower fence</i>	79	Protéa, <i>Silver tree</i>	52
Polemónium, <i>Greek valerian</i>	58	Prunélla, <i>Self-heal</i>	97
Poliánthes, <i>Tube rose</i>	71	Prúnus, <i>Plum tree</i>	88
Pollio	158	Psídium, <i>Guayava</i>	88
Polycárpon	50	Psorália	115
Polycnémum	48	Psychótria, <i>Ipecacuanha</i>	60
Poly'gala, <i>Milk wort</i>	114	Ptélea, <i>Shrub trefoil</i>	54
Polygonum, <i>Knot grass</i>	78	Ptéris, <i>Bracken, or brakes</i>	150
Poly'mnia	127	Pterocárpus	115
Polypódium, <i>Polypody</i>	150	Pterónia	124
Polyprémum, <i>Carolina flax</i>	53	Pulmonária, <i>Lungwort</i>	57
Polytrichum, <i>Golden maiden hair</i>	151	Púnica, <i>Pomegranate</i>	88
Pommeréula	49	Py'rola, <i>Winter green</i>	80
Pontedéria	70	Py'rus, <i>Pear tree</i>	89
Pópulus, <i>Poplar</i>	143	Q	
Porána	62		
Porélla	151	Quáfsia	80
Portlándia	59	Quércus, <i>Oak</i>	137
Portuláca, <i>Purslain</i>	85	Quéria	51
Potomogéton, <i>Pond weed</i>	55	Quisqúalis	80
Potentilla, <i>Cinquefoil</i>	89	R	
Potérium, <i>Garden burnet</i>	137		
Póthos	133	Rajánia	143
Prásium, <i>Shrubby hedge nettle</i>	97	Rándia	59
Prémna	98	Ranúnculus, <i>Crowfoot</i>	94
Prenánthes, <i>Wild lettuce</i>	123	Ráphanus, <i>Radish</i>	103
Primula, <i>Primrose</i>	58	Rauvólfia	59
B b 2		Reaumúria	93
		Reneálmia	44
		Reséda, <i>Base rocket</i>	86
		Réstio	141
		Rétzia	

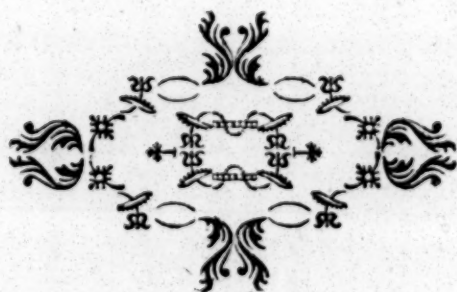
Rétzia	58	Ruéllia	99
Rhacóma	54	Rúmex, Dock	72
Rhámnus, Buckthorn	61	Rúmphia	49
Rhéedia	90	Rúppia, Sea grass	55
Rhéum. Rhubarb	78	Rúscus, Knee holly	144
Rhéxia	75	Rufsélia	63
Rhinánthus, Elephant's head	98	Rúta, Rue	80
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Rhizóphora, Kandel of the Indians, man- grove, or mangles	84	Sáccharum, Sugar cane	50
Rhododéndron, Dwarf rose bay	81	Sagina, Pearl-wort	55
Rhús, Sumach, Poison tree	67	Sagittária, Arrowhead	137
Ribes, Currant and Gooseberry	61	Salácia	131
Ríccia, Marsh liver- wort	152	Salicórnia, Jointed glasswort	44
Richárdia	70	Sálix, Willow	141
Rícinus, Palma Christi	138	Salsóla, Glasswort	63
Ricótia	103	Salvadóra	54
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Rorídula	60	Samy'da	81
Rósa, Rose	89	Sanguinária, Puccoon	92
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Rótala	49	Sanícula, Sanicle	64
Rottboéllia	50	Sántalum, Saunders	54
Royéna, African bladder nut	81	Santolína, Lavender cotton	124
Rúbia, Madder	53	Sapíndus, Soap-berry	77
Rúbus, Raspberry	89	Saponária, Soap-wort	82
Rudbéckia, Dwarf sun flower	127	Saráca	114
		Saróthra, Base gentian	67
		Sarracénia, Side-saddle flower	91
		Saturéja,	

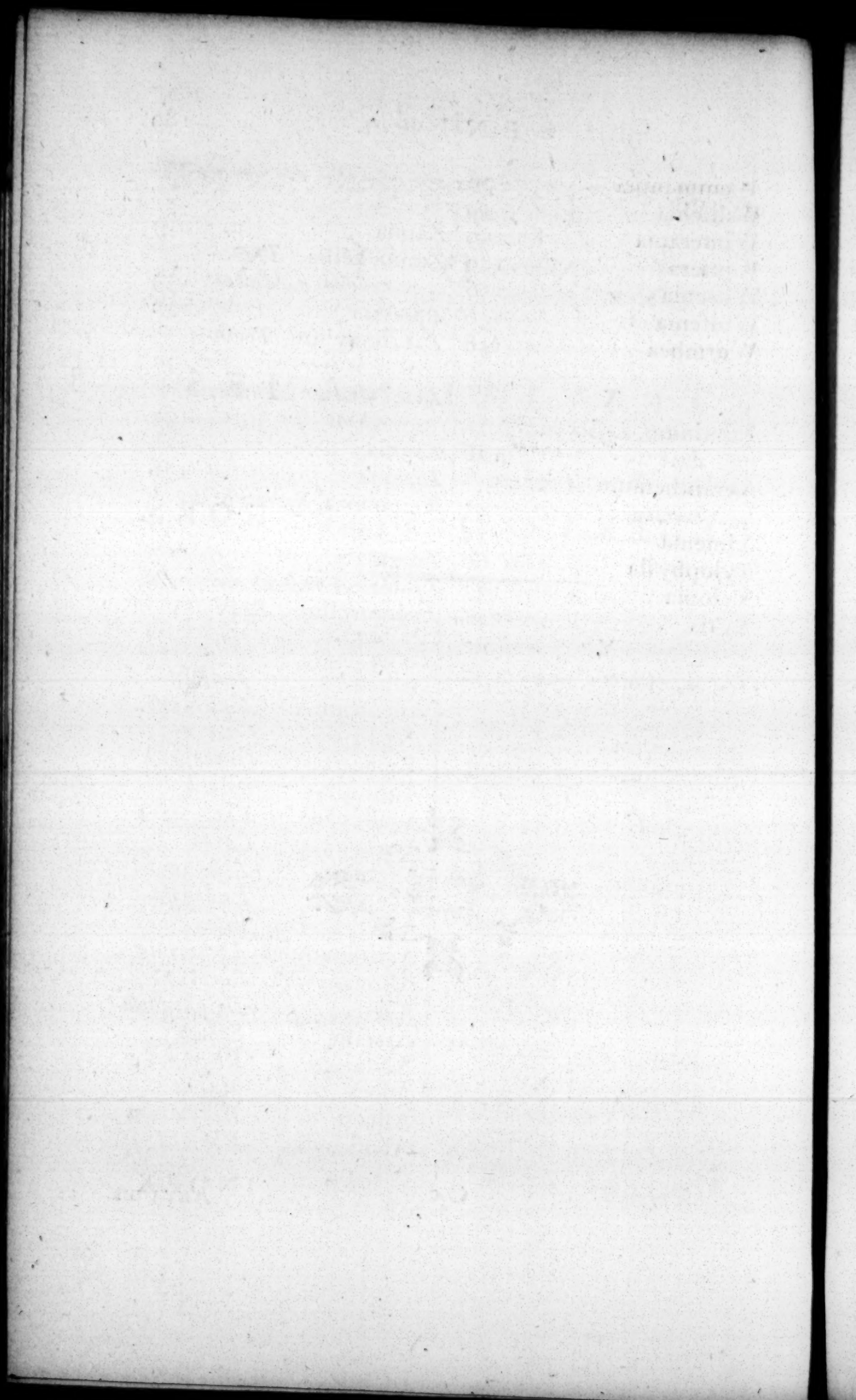
Saturéja, Savory	97	Seguiéria	92
Saty'rium	131	Selágo	98
Saururus, Lizard's tail	74	Selinum, Milk parsley	65
Sauvagésia	60	Semecárpus	67
Saxífraga, Saxifrage	82	Sempervivum, Houseleek	86
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Scabrita	53	Séptas	74
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Scándix, Venus's comb, or shepherd's needle	65	Serpícula	136
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Schrebéra	62	Sesúvium	88
Schrophulária, Figwort	99	Sheffiéldia	58
Schwálbia	98	Sibbáldia	68
Schwénkia	45	Sibthórpiá, Base money- wort	99
Scilla, Squill	71	Sicyos, Single-seeded cu- cumber	139
Scirpus, Rush grafs	49	Sida, Indian mallow	108
Scleránthus, German knot grafs	81	Sideritis, Ironwort tree	97
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Scólymus, Golden this- tle	122	Sigesbéckia	126
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Scopólia	132	Silphium	127
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Scorzonéra, Viper's grafs	123	Siphonánthus	54
Scutellária, Skull-cap	97	Sirium	55
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Securidáca Hatchet vetch	114	Sium, Water parsnep	65
Sédum, Lefser houseleek	83	Sisy'mbrium, Water cresses	103
		Sisyrínchium, Bermu- diana	131
		Skimmia	

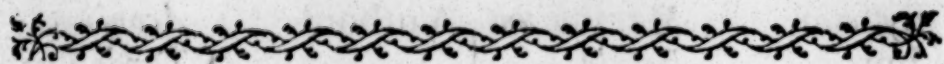
Tarconánthus, Shrubby		<i>tolu tree</i>	79
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Táxus, Yew tree	144	<i>of Crete</i>	64
Téktona	59	Torénia	97
Teléphium, True orpine	67	Tormentilla, Tormentil	89
Terminália	146	Tournefortia	59
Ternstroëmia	90	Tózzia	99
Tetrácera	93	Trachélium True umbel-	
Tetragónia	89	<i>liferous throatwort</i>	60
Teúcrium, Germander	97	Tradescántia, Virginian	
Thália	44	<i>spider wort</i>	69
Thaliáctrum, Meadow rue	94	Trágia	135
Thápsia, Deadly carrot	66	Tragopógon, Goat's	
Théa, Tea	92	<i>beard</i>	123
Theligonum, Dog's cab-		Trápa, Water caltrops	54
<i>bage</i>	137	Tremélla, Star-jelly	152
Theobróma, Chocolate		Tréwia	92
<i>nut</i>	117	Triánthema, Horse	
Theophrásta	58	<i>purslain</i>	81
Thésium, Base fluellin	62	Tríbulus, Caltrops	80
Thláspi, Shepherd's		Trichília	80
<i>purse</i>	104	Trichománes, Tunbridge	
Thouinia	46	<i>maiden hair</i>	150
Thryállis	80	Trichosánthes, Serpent	
Thúja, Arbor vitæ	138	<i>cucumber</i>	139
Thunbérgia	100	Trichostéma	97
Thy'mbra, Mountain		Tridax, Trailing star-	
<i>hyfsop</i>	97	<i>wort</i>	126
Thy'mus, Thyme	97	Trientális, Winter green	
Tiarélla, American sani-		<i>with chickweed flow-</i>	
<i>cle</i>	82	<i>ers</i>	74
Tília, Lime tree	91	Trifólium, Trefoil	115
Tillæ'a, Small annual		Triglóchin, Arrow-head-	
<i>houseleek</i>	55	<i>ed grafs</i>	72
Tillándsia	69	Trigonélla, Fenugreek	116
Tinus	78	Trílix	90
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		<i>nightshade</i>	

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Triópteris	82	Vaccínium, Cranberries	75
Triósteum, Fever root	60	Vahlia	157
Tripláris	51	Valántia, Crosswort	146
Tripsacum	135	Valeriána, Valerian	48
Tríticum, Wheat	51	Valléa	91
Triumfétta	85	Vallisnéria	141
Tróllius, Globe ranunculus	94	Vandellia	99
Tróphis	142	Varrónia	59
Tropæolum, Nasturtion	76	Vatéria	91
Tulbágia	70	Vática	85
Túlipa, Tulip	71	Valézia	62
Turnéra, Nettle-leaved		Vélla, Spanish cress	104
<i>cistus</i>	67	Verátrum, White hellebore	146
Turræ'a	80	Verbáscum, Mullein	58
Turritis, Tower mustard	103	Verbéna, Vervain	46
Tufsilágo, Colt's foot	126	Verbesína, naked-headed	
Ty'pha, Cat's tail, or reed mace	135	<i>hemp agrimony</i>	126
		Verónica, Speedwell	46
		Vibúrnum Pliant mealy tree	66
U		Vícia, Vetch, Bean	115
U'lex, Furze, Whins, Gorse	115	Vínca, Periwinkle	58
U'lmus, Elm tree	62	Viola, Violet	128
U'lva	152	Virécta	60
Uníola, Sea side oats of Carolina	50	Viscum, Mistletoe	142
Unóna	94	Visnéa	86
U'nxia	126	Vítex, Agnus castus	100
Uréna, Indian mallow	108	Vítis, Vine	61
Urtica, Nettle	136	Volkaméria	100
Utriculária, Bladderwort	46	W	
Uvária	94	Wachendórfia	49
Uvulária	72	Walthéria	106
		Weigela	157
		Weinmánnia	

Weinmánnia	76	Z	
Willichia	49		
Winteránia	85 159	Zámia	149
Wintera	159	Zannichéllia, <i>Triple-</i>	
Witsenia	156	<i>headed pondweed</i>	135
Wulfenia	156	Zanónia	142
Wurmbea	158	Zanthóxylum, <i>Tooth-</i>	
		<i>ach tree</i>	142
X		Zéa, <i>Indian Turkey</i>	
Xánthium, <i>Lesser bur-</i>		<i>wheat</i>	135
<i>dock</i>	136	Zínnia	126
Xeránthemum, <i>Austrian</i>		Zizánia	136
<i>sneesewort</i>	125	Rizóphora, <i>Syrian field</i>	
Ximénia	75	<i>basil</i>	46
Xylophy'lla	66	Zægæ'a	127
Xylópia	133	Zostéra, <i>Grass wrack</i>	133
Xy'ris	49	Zygophy'llum, <i>Bean</i>	
Y		<i>caper</i>	80
Yúcca, <i>Adam's needle</i>	72		







I N D E X

O F S U C H

T R I V I A L N A M E S

A S W E R E T H E

G E N E R A O F O L D A U T H O R S .

A			
Abelmóschus	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Acicanthéra	<i>Rhexia</i>
A'bies	<i>Pinus</i>	Acmélla	<i>Spilanthus</i>
Abrótanum	<i>Artemisia</i>	Adhadóta	<i>Justicia</i>
Absínthium	<i>Artemisia</i>	Adiántum	<i>Asplenium</i>
A'bsus	<i>Cassia</i>	Ægilops	<i>Quercus</i>
Abútilon	<i>Sida</i>	Æginétia	<i>Orobanche</i>
Acánga	<i>Bromelia</i>	Æthiopsis	<i>Salvia</i>
Acánthium	<i>Onopordon</i>	Agállocha	<i>Excoecaria</i>
Acárna	<i>Cnicus</i>	Agástachys	<i>Carex</i>
Acetábulum	<i>Peziza</i>	Agératum	<i>Achillea</i>
Acetósa	<i>Rumex</i>	Agéria	<i>Pæderota</i>
Acetosélla	{ <i>Rumex</i>	Agnus Castus	<i>Vitex</i>
	{ <i>Oxalis</i>	Agrimonoides	<i>Agrimonia</i>
Achilæ'a	{ <i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Ahóvai	<i>Corbera</i>
Achyrántha	<i>Illecebrum</i>	Ajácis	<i>Delphinium</i>
Acídoton	<i>Adelia</i>	Aizóon	<i>Sedum</i>
Acinodéndron	<i>Melastoma</i>	Alatérnus	<i>Rhamnus</i>
A'cinos	<i>Thymus</i>	A'lcea	<i>Malva</i>
		Alhági	<i>Hedysarum</i>
		Alkekéngi	<i>Physalis</i>
		Alliária	<i>Erysimum</i>
			Ally'son

Ally'fson	<i>Marrubium</i>	A'nthora	<i>Aconitum</i>
A'lnus	<i>Betula</i>	Anthriscus	{ <i>Tordylium</i>
Alopecúrum	<i>Hypnum</i>		{ <i>Scandix</i>
Alsinástrum	<i>Elatine</i>	Aparíne	{ <i>Galium</i>
Altáica	<i>Sibbaldia</i>		{ <i>Valantia</i>
Aly'pum	<i>Globularia</i>	A'phaca	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Amalágo	<i>Piper</i>	Aphtósus	<i>Lichen</i>
Amaranthoídes	<i>Axyris</i>	A'pios	{ <i>Euphorbia</i>
Amarélla	<i>Gentiana</i>		{ <i>Glycine</i>
Amelánochier	{ <i>Mespilus</i>	A'pula	<i>Myosotis</i>
	{ <i>Pyrus</i>	Aquifólium	<i>Ilex</i>
Amellóides	<i>Cineraria</i>	Arbor tristis	<i>Nyctanthes</i>
Améllus	{ <i>Calea</i>	Archangélica	<i>Angelica</i>
	{ <i>Aster</i>	Arctostáphylos	<i>Vaccinium</i>
A'mmi	<i>Sison</i>	Aréira	<i>Schinus</i>
Ammódytes	<i>Astragalus</i>	Arenária	<i>Stellaria</i>
Amómum	<i>Sison</i>	Argemóne	<i>Papaver</i>
Ampelóprasum	<i>Allium</i>	Argúsia	<i>Meferschimidia</i>
Amsónia	{ <i>Tabernæ-</i>	A'ria	<i>Cratægus</i>
	{ <i>montana</i>	Arisarum	<i>Arum</i>
Anacámpse-	{ <i>Sedum</i>	Aristélla	<i>Slipa</i>
ros	{ <i>Portulaca</i>	Aritúrus	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Anagállis	<i>Veronica</i>	Armeníaca	<i>Prunus</i>
Anánas	<i>Bromelia</i>		{ <i>Statice</i>
Anándria	<i>Tussilago</i>	Arméria	{ <i>Dianthus</i>
A'nblatum	<i>Lathræa</i>		{ <i>Silene</i>
Andráchne	<i>Arbutus</i>	Armorária	<i>Cochlearia</i>
Andrógynus	<i>Ruscus</i>	Arúncus	<i>Spiræa</i>
Androsæ'mum	<i>Hypericum</i>	Asclépium	<i>Thapsia</i>
Androsáceus	<i>Agaricus</i>	Ascolónicum	<i>Allium</i>
Angúina	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	A'scyron	<i>Hypericum</i>
Angúria	<i>Cucumis</i>	Afsafœ'tida	<i>Ferula</i>
Anisum	<i>Pimpinella</i>	Asteriscus	<i>Silphium</i>
	{ <i>Potentilla</i>	Atamáscó	<i>Amaryllus</i>
Anserína	{ <i>Antirrhini-</i>	Athanásiæ	<i>Othonna</i>
	{ <i>num</i>	Atriplicis	<i>Chenopodium</i>
Anteuphórbium	<i>Cacalia</i>	Aulbétia	<i>Verbena</i>
Anthélmia	<i>Spigelia</i>	Aurántium	<i>Citrus</i>
			<i>Aurícula</i>

Aurícula	{ <i>Primula</i>	Benjamína	<i>Ficus</i>
	{ <i>Peziza</i>	Bénzoe	<i>Croton</i>
Auriculária	<i>Hedyotis</i>	Bénzoin	{ <i>Laurus</i>
Avellána	<i>Corylus</i>		{ <i>Terminalia</i>
Azadiráhta	<i>Melia</i>	Bergána	<i>Erica</i>
Azárolus	<i>Cratægus</i>	Bermudinum	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>
Azédarach	<i>Melia</i>	Bernárdia	<i>Adelia</i>
		Bétle	<i>Piper</i>
	B	Betónica	<i>Justicia</i>
Badúcca	<i>Capparis</i>	Betúlinum	<i>Ægopricon</i>
Bæómyces	<i>Lichen</i>	Bétulus	<i>Carpinus</i>
Bæóthryon	<i>Scirpus</i>	Bídens	<i>Coreopsis</i>
Balánghas	<i>Sterculia</i>	Bíhai	<i>Heliconia</i>
Balsámea	<i>Pinus</i>	Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa</i>
Balsámina	{ <i>Impatiens</i>	Bistórta	<i>Polygonum</i>
	{ <i>Momordica</i>	Blattária	<i>Verbascum</i>
	{ <i>Tanacetum</i>	Blattarioídes	<i>Hieracium</i>
Balsamíta	{ <i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Bléchnum	<i>Ruellia</i>
	{ <i>Toluiifera</i>	Blítum	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Bálsamum	<i>Arundo</i>	Bona Nox	{ <i>Ipomoea</i>
Bámbos	<i>Anthyllis</i>		{ <i>Smilax</i>
Barba Jovis	<i>Erysimum</i>	Bonaróta	<i>Pæderota</i>
Barbárea	<i>Polypodium</i>	Bónduc	<i>Guilandina</i>
Báromez	<i>Triumfetta</i>	Bonduccélla	<i>Guilandina</i>
Bartrámia	<i>Ocimum</i>	Bonus Hen-	{ <i>Chenopodi-</i>
Basílicum	<i>Ambrosinia</i>	ricus	{ <i>um</i>
Báfsii	<i>Convolvulus</i>	Borbónia	<i>Laurus</i>
Batátas	<i>Veronica</i>	Bosvalléa	<i>Verbesina</i>
Beccabúnga	{ <i>Cucubalus</i>	Botryápium	<i>Pyrus</i>
	{ <i>Sileñe</i>	Bótrys	{ <i>Chenopodi-</i>
Béhen	{ <i>Centaurea</i>		{ <i>um</i>
	{ <i>Atropa</i>	Bovista	<i>Teucrium</i>
Belladónna	{ <i>Amaryllis</i>	Bourréria	<i>Lycoperdon</i>
	{ <i>Doronicum</i>	Bréynia	<i>Ehretia</i>
Bellidiástrum	{ <i>Osmites</i>	Británnica	<i>Capparis</i>
	<i>Gluta</i>	Brizoídes	<i>Rumex</i>
Bénghas		Bruniades	<i>Poa</i>
			<i>Protea</i>
			<i>Bryántha</i>

Bryántha	<i>Andromeda</i>	Candelábrum	<i>Ceropegia</i>
Bryópteris	<i>Lycopodium</i>	Canélla	<i>Winterana</i>
Búceras	<i>Bucida</i>		<i>Althæa</i>
Bulbocástanum	<i>Bunium</i>	Cannábina	<i>Tragia</i>
Bulbocódi-	<i>Ixia</i>		<i>Urtica</i>
um	<i>Narcissus</i>		<i>Datisca</i>
Búnius	<i>Æthusa</i>	Cantábrica	<i>Convolvulus</i>
	<i>Stilago</i>	Cantaréllus	<i>Agaricus</i>
Bursa Pastóris	<i>Thlaspi</i>	Capíllus Ve-	<i>Adiantum</i>
		neris	

C

Caapéba	<i>Cissampelos</i>	Caprifólium	<i>Lonicera</i>
Cacáo	<i>Theobroma</i>	Cáput Gállí	<i>Hedysarum</i>
Cájan	<i>Cytisus</i>	Cáput Medúsæ	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Caínito	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	Caracálla	<i>Phascolus</i>
Cákile	<i>Bunias</i>	Caragána	<i>Robinia</i>
Cálaba	<i>Calophyllum</i>	Carámbola	<i>Averrhoa</i>
Calabúra	<i>Muntingia</i>	Carándas	<i>Carissa</i>
Calamagnós-	<i>Agrostis</i>	Cardamínes	<i>Lepidium</i>
tis	<i>Arundo</i>	Cardamómum	<i>Amomum</i>
Calamíntha	<i>Melissa</i>	Cardíaca	<i>Leonurus</i>
Cálamus	<i>Acorus</i>	Cardinális	<i>Lobelia</i>
Calceolária	<i>Viola</i>	Carduélis	<i>Arctium</i>
Calcéolus	<i>Cypripedium</i>	Carduncéllus	<i>Carthamus</i>
Calcitrápa	<i>Centaurea</i>	Cardúnculus	<i>Cynara</i>
Caléndula	<i>Arctotis</i>	Cárica	<i>Ficus</i>
Callicórnia	<i>Leysera</i>	Carolínium	<i>Menispermum</i>
Callocócca	<i>Cordia</i>	Caróta	<i>Daucus</i>
Caly'cina	<i>Festugo</i>	Carpática	<i>Campanula</i>
Cámara	<i>Lantana</i>	Carpíneus	<i>Lichen</i>
Cámmarum	<i>Aconitum</i>	Cáruí	<i>Carum</i>
Campánula	<i>Canarina</i>	Caryophy'llus	<i>Dianthus</i>
Campechiá-	<i>Hæmatoxy-</i>	Carolimána	<i>Verbena</i>
num	<i>lum</i>	Carpóbolus	<i>Lycoperdon</i>
Campechiénse	<i>Solanum</i>	Cascarilla	<i>Croton</i>
Cámphora	<i>Laurus</i>	Cáfsia	<i>Laurus</i>
Cándel	<i>Rhizophora</i>	Cáfsine	<i>Ilex</i>
		Cáfsinóides	<i>Viburnum</i>
		Castánea	<i>Fagus</i>
			Catálpa

Catálpa	<i>Bignonia</i>	Chamæsy'ce	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Catáppa	<i>Terminalia</i>	Chamcepénse	<i>Stæhelina</i>
Catária	<i>Nepeta</i>	Chamoemórus	<i>Rubus</i>
Cátechu	{ <i>Mimosa</i>	Chamomilla	<i>Matricaria</i>
	{ <i>Areca</i>	Champáca	<i>Michelia</i>
Cédrus	<i>Pinus</i>	Charácias	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Céiba	<i>Bombax</i>	Charántia	<i>Momordica</i>
Celósia	<i>Iresine</i>	Cháte	<i>Cucumis</i>
Cémбра	<i>Pinus</i>	Chéiri	<i>Cheiranthus</i>
Centaureúm	{ <i>Centaurea</i>	Cheiránthus	<i>Manulea</i>
	{ <i>Gentiana</i>	Chenópoda	<i>Marchantia</i>
Centauroídes	{ <i>Gnicus</i>	Chína	<i>Smilax</i>
	{ <i>Centaurea</i>	Chinénsis	<i>Valeriana</i>
Cépa	<i>Allium</i>	Chirónium	<i>Laserpitium</i>
Cepæ'a	<i>Sedum</i>	Chloróxylon	<i>Laurus</i>
Cérasus	<i>Prunus</i>	Chordorrhíza	<i>Carex</i>
Ceratoídes	<i>Axyris</i>	Chrysán-	{ <i>Rhododen-</i>
Ceratónia	<i>Mimosa</i>	thum	{ <i>dron</i>
Cerefólium	<i>Scandix</i>	Chrysógonum	<i>Leontice</i>
Cérnuum	<i>Carpesium</i>	Chytracúlia	<i>Myrtus</i>
Cérris	<i>Quercus</i>	Cícer	<i>Astragalus</i>
Cervária	<i>Athamanta</i>	Cícera	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Cerviána	<i>Pharnaceum</i>	Cicorácea	<i>Centaurea</i>
Cervicária	<i>Campanula</i>	Cícла	<i>Beta</i>
Cervínium	<i>Lycoperdon</i>	Cinerária	<i>Centaurea</i>
Céterach	<i>Asplenium</i>	Cinnamómum	<i>Laurus</i>
Chamæbúxus	<i>Polygala</i>	Cistoídes	<i>Tribulus</i>
Chamæcístus	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Citrúllus	<i>Cucurbita</i>
Chamæcrísta	<i>Cassia</i>	Clandestina	<i>Lathræa</i>
Chamæ Cy-	{ <i>Santolina</i>	Cláva hérculis	<i>Zanthoxylum</i>
parísus	{ <i>Veronica</i>	Clavénnæ	<i>Achillea</i>
Chamæ'drys	{ <i>Teucrium</i>	Claytonia	<i>Osmunda</i>
	{ <i>Stellera</i>	Clématis	<i>Mutisia</i>
Chamæjásme	<i>Tragia</i>	Cly'menum	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Chamæ'lea	<i>Mespilus</i>	Cneórum	{ <i>Convolvulus</i>
Chamæ Méspilus	<i>Allium</i>		{ <i>Daphne</i>
Chamæ Móly	<i>Teucrium</i>	Cóbbe	<i>Rhus</i>
Chamæpithys		Coccífera	<i>Quercus</i>
			<i>Cóculus</i>

Cóculus	<i>Menispermum</i>		
Cæ'li Rósa	<i>Agrostemma</i>	Crísta Gállí	{ <i>Rhinanthus</i>
Cæ'cius	<i>Rubus</i>		{ <i>Erithrina</i>
Colicafia	<i>Arum</i>		{ <i>Hedysarum</i>
Colocy'nthis	<i>Cucumis</i>	Crocátus	<i>Lichen</i>
		Crocody'líum	<i>Centaurea</i>
Cólpoon	{ <i>Euonymus</i>	Crosopétalum	<i>Rhacoma</i>
	{ <i>Thesium</i>	Cruciáta	<i>Valantia</i>
Colubrína	<i>Stychnos</i>	Crupína	<i>Centaurea</i>
Colúrna	<i>Corylus</i>	Crux Andréæ	<i>Ascyrum</i>
Comaáurea	<i>Chrysocoma</i>	Crux Córvi	<i>Panicum</i>
Comínia	<i>Rhus</i>		{ <i>Panicum</i>
Conoídes	<i>Silene</i>	Crux Gállí	{ <i>Cratægus</i>
Consólida	<i>Delphinium</i>	Cúbeba	<i>Piper</i>
Contrajérva	<i>Dorstenia</i>	Cuculária	<i>Valantia</i>
Convólvulus	<i>Polygonum</i>	Cucullária	<i>Fumaria</i>
Conyzóides	<i>Ageratum</i>	Cujéta	<i>Crescentia</i>
Copállinum	<i>Rhus</i>	Culílaban	<i>Laurus</i>
Coracánus	<i>Cynosurus</i>	Cunónia	<i>Antholyza</i>
Corállinus	<i>Lichen</i>	Cuphéa	<i>Lythrum</i>
Corallodéndrum	<i>Erythrina</i>	Cúrcas	<i>Fatropa</i>
Coralloídes	<i>Clavaria</i>	Curúru	<i>Paullinia</i>
Corallorhíza	<i>Ophrys</i>	Cy'anus	<i>Centaurea</i>
Cordifólia	<i>Cissus</i>	Cycádis	<i>Zamia</i>
Coriária	<i>Rhus</i>	Cydónia	<i>Pyrus</i>
Coríndum	<i>Cardiospermum</i>	Cymbalária	<i>Antirrhinum</i>
Córis	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cymínium	<i>Cuminum</i>
Coronária	<i>Agrostemma</i>	Cynápium	<i>Æthusa</i>
Corónopus	<i>Cochlearia</i>	Cynaróides	<i>Protea</i>
Corylifólia	<i>Psoralea</i>	Cynocrámbe	<i>Theligonum</i>
Cóta	<i>Anthemis</i>	Cynophallóphora	<i>Capparis</i>
Cótinus	<i>Rhus</i>	Cy'nops	<i>Plantago</i>
Cotoneáster	<i>Mespilus</i>	Cynósbatí	<i>Ribes</i>
Cótula	<i>Anthemis</i>	Cyparífsias	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Cotylédon	<i>Saxifraga</i>	Cytisóides	<i>Anthyllis</i>
Coúrbaril	<i>Hymenæa</i>		
Cracca	<i>Vicia</i>		
Crísta	<i>Cæsalpinia</i>		
Crísta Castrénsis	<i>Hypnum</i>		
			D
		Dabóecia	<i>Andromeda</i>
			<i>Dáctylon</i>

Dáctylon	<i>Panicum</i>	Eglantéria	<i>Rosa</i>
Daléa	{ <i>Psoralea</i>	Elatérium	<i>Momordica</i>
Dalibárda	{ <i>Eupatorium</i>	Elatíne	{ <i>Antirrhi-</i>
Damascéna	<i>Rubus</i>		<i>num</i>
Damasónium	<i>Nigella</i>		{ <i>Campanula</i>
Dandelion	<i>Alisma</i>	Elégia	<i>Restio</i>
Dens Cánis	<i>Tragopogon</i>	Elemífera	<i>Amyris</i>
Dicera	<i>Erythronium</i>	Eléngi	<i>Mimusops</i>
Dictámnus	<i>Elæocarpus</i>	Elephas	<i>Rhinanthus</i>
Diervilla	<i>Origanum</i>	Ellisia	<i>Duranta</i>
Disérmas	<i>Lonicera</i>	Elutéria	<i>Clusia</i>
Dónax	<i>Salvia</i>	E'mblica	<i>Phyllanthus</i>
Dória	<i>Arundo</i>	E'mbolus	<i>Mucor</i>
Dorónicum	{ <i>Senecio</i>	E'merus	<i>Coronilla</i>
Dortmánná	<i>Lobelia</i>	Endívia	<i>Chicoreum</i>
Dory'cnium	{ <i>Convolvulus</i>	Entáda	<i>Mimosa</i>
	{ <i>Lotus</i>	Ephémerum	<i>Lysimachia</i>
Drába	<i>Cochlearia</i>	Epidéndrum	<i>Lycoperdon</i>
Dráco	{ <i>Dracæna</i>	Epiglóttis	<i>Astragalus</i>
	{ <i>Pterocarpus</i>	Epipáctis	<i>Astrantia</i>
Dracóntium	<i>Arum</i>	Epipogium	<i>Satyrrium</i>
Dracúnculus	{ <i>Artemisia</i>	Epithymum	<i>Cuscuta</i>
	{ <i>Arum</i>	Eragróstis	{ <i>Poa</i>
Drakéna	<i>Dorstenia</i>		{ <i>Briza</i>
Dryméia	<i>Carex</i>	Erinácea	<i>Anthyllis</i>
Dryópteris	<i>Polypodium</i>	Erínus	{ <i>Campanula</i>
Dudáim	<i>Cucumis</i>	Eriópila	{ <i>Lobelia</i>
Dulcamára	<i>Solanum</i>	Erisithales	<i>Duroia</i>
		Erúca	<i>Cnicus</i>
		Erucágo	<i>Brassica</i>
		Erucástrum	<i>Bunias</i>
		Eruláceum	<i>Brassica</i>
		Ervila	<i>Laserpitium</i>
E'bbenum	<i>Diospyros</i>	Ery'siphe	<i>Ervum</i>
E'benus	<i>Aspalathus</i>	Erythrína	<i>Mucor</i>
E'bulus	<i>Sambucus</i>	E'sculus	<i>Piscidia</i>
Ecbólium	<i>Justicia</i>	Esúla	<i>Quercus</i>
Echínus	<i>Statice</i>		<i>Euphorbia</i>
Echioídes	<i>Picris</i>		<i>Euódia</i>

Euódia	<i>Fagara</i>	Friséa	<i>Thesium</i>
Eupatória	<i>Agrimonia</i>	Fumána	<i>Cistus</i>
Eupatorioídes	<i>Kuhnia</i>		
Exacoídes	<i>Gentiana</i>		
			G
	F	Galáctia	<i>Mariana</i>
Fába	<i>Vicia</i>	Galánga	{ <i>Maranta</i>
Fabágo	<i>Zygophyllum</i>		{ <i>Kæmpferia</i>
Fabárius	<i>Cucubalus</i>	Galáxia	<i>Ixia</i>
Fagíneus	<i>Lichen</i>	Gálbanum	<i>Bubon</i>
Fagopy'rum	<i>Polygonum</i>	Gále	<i>Myrica</i>
Falcária	<i>Sium</i>	Galeóbdolon	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Falcáta	<i>Adenantha</i>	Genistoídes	<i>Sophora</i>
Falx	<i>Melica</i>	Gentianoídes	<i>Sarothra</i>
Fárfara	<i>Tussilago</i>	Gerascánthus	<i>Cordia</i>
Farsétia	<i>Cheiranthus</i>	Gerbéra	<i>Arnica</i>
Fávus	<i>Boletus</i>	Géum	<i>Saxifraga</i>
Ferulágo	<i>Ferula</i>	Gingídium	<i>Daucus</i>
Ficária	<i>Ranunculus</i>	Gínkgo	<i>Mauritia</i>
Ficoídes	<i>Cacalia</i>	Githágo	<i>Agrostemma</i>
Ficus Indica	<i>Cañtus</i>	Gláucium	<i>Chelidonium</i>
Filipéndula	<i>Spiræa</i>	Glaux	<i>Astragalus</i>
Fílix Mas	<i>Polypodium</i>	Gloriósa	<i>Yucca</i>
Fílix Fœ'mina	<i>Polypodium</i>	Gmeline	{ <i>Cortusa</i>
Fílum	<i>Fucus</i>		{ <i>Hieracium</i>
Fístula	<i>Cassia</i>	Gnémon	<i>Gnetum</i>
Flámmula	{ <i>Clematis</i>	Gnídia	<i>Passerina</i>
	{ <i>Ranunculus</i>	Gnídium	<i>Daphne</i>
Flávium	<i>Allium</i>	Granátum	<i>Punica</i>
Flos A'ris	<i>Epidendrum</i>	Grandarúca	<i>Justicia</i>
Flos A'quæ	<i>Bifsus</i>	Gránium Pa-	{ <i>Amomum</i>
Flos Cúculi	<i>Lychnis</i>	radisi	
Flos-Jóvis	<i>Agrostemma</i>	Grosulária	<i>Ribes</i>
Foeniculum	<i>Anethum</i>	Grosularioídes	<i>Melastoma</i>
Fœ'num	{ <i>Frigonella</i>	Gry'llus	<i>Andropogon</i>
Græ'cum		Guazúma	<i>Theobroma</i>
Frángula	<i>Rhamnus</i>	Gútta	<i>Cambogia</i>
			Halicácaba

H

Halicácaba	<i>Erica</i>
Halicácabum	{ <i>Cardiospermum</i>
Halimoídes	<i>Portulaca</i>
Hálimus	<i>Atriplex</i>
Halléri	<i>Arabis</i>
Halodéndron	<i>Robinia</i>
Hármala	<i>Peganum</i>
Háspan	<i>Cyperus</i>
Hedy'pnóis	<i>Hyoseris</i>
Heistéria	<i>Polygala</i>
Helénium	<i>Inula</i>
Heleonástes	<i>Carex</i>
Heliánthemum	<i>Cistus</i>
Hélix	{ <i>Hedera</i> <i>Salix</i>
Hemionítis	<i>Asplenium</i>
Hepática	<i>Anemone</i>
Hérba Vénti	<i>Phlomis</i>
Hieracioídes	<i>Picris</i>
Hippo-cástanum	<i>Æsculus</i>
Hippo-márathum	<i>Seseli</i>
Hirculus	<i>Saxifraga</i>
Holoschóenus	<i>Scirpus</i>
Holóstea	<i>Stelleria</i>
Hormínium	<i>Salvia</i>
Hóspita	<i>Kleinhovia</i>
Hyacinthoídes	<i>Aletris</i>
Hybáanthus	<i>Viola</i>
Hydnóra	<i>Aphyteia</i>
Hydrópiper	{ <i>Polygonum</i> <i>Elatine</i>
Hypericoídes	<i>Ascyrum</i>
Hypnoídes	<i>Bryam</i>
Hypocístis	<i>Cytinus</i>
Hypoglósum	<i>Ruscus</i>

Hypophyllocar-	{ <i>Protea</i>
podéndrum	
Hypophy'llum	<i>Ruscus</i>
Hypópithys	<i>Monotropa</i>
Hypóxilon	<i>Clavaria</i>
Hyísópifólia	<i>Lythrum</i>
Hysteróphorus	<i>Parthenium</i>
Hy'strix	{ <i>Aristida</i>
	{ <i>Elymus</i>
	{ <i>Barleria</i>
	{ <i>Aspalathus</i>

I

Jabotápita	<i>Ochna</i>
Jácea	<i>Centaurea</i>
Jacobæ'a	{ <i>Senecio</i> <i>Lotus</i>
Jalápa	{ <i>Convolvulus</i> <i>Mirabilis</i>
Jénipha	<i>Fatropa</i>
Jámbos	<i>Eugenia</i>
I'beris	<i>Lepidium</i>
Icágo	<i>Chrysobalanus</i>
I'lex	<i>Quercus</i>
I'nga	<i>Mimosa</i>
Inophy'llum	<i>Calophyllum</i>
Inscetórius	<i>Rhamnus</i>
I'ntsia	<i>Mimosa</i>
I'ntybus	<i>Cichoreum</i>
Jolíthus	<i>Byssus</i>
Jonquílla	<i>Narcissus</i>
Jonthlápsi	<i>Clypeola</i>
Ipecacuánhæ	{ <i>Euphorbia</i> <i>Viola</i>
I'ria	<i>Cyperus</i>
I'rio	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
Ischáemum	<i>Andropogon</i>
	<i>I'sora</i>

I'sora	<i>Helieteres</i>	Lárix	<i>Pinus</i>
Jujúba	<i>Rhamnus</i>	Láthyris	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Julácea	<i>Jungermannia</i>	Lathyroídes	<i>Orobus</i>
Juláceum	<i>Hypnum</i>		<i>Vicia</i>
Juliána	<i>Satureja</i>	Lauréntia	<i>Lobelia</i>
Júncea	<i>Coronilla</i>	Lauréola	<i>Daphne</i>
Jungermánia	<i>Mnium</i>	Láuro-cerasus	<i>Prunus</i>
Junipérinus	<i>Lichen</i>	Lavénia	<i>Verbesina</i>
I'va	<i>Teucrium</i>	Lebbék	<i>Mimosa</i>
I'xina	<i>Crameria</i>	Léns	<i>Ervum</i>
K		Lentágo	<i>Rhus</i>
Káki	<i>Diospyrus</i>	Lentíscus	<i>Pistachia</i>
Káli	<i>Salsola</i>	Leonítis	<i>Phlomis</i>
Kálmanum	<i>Hypericum</i>	Leontopetalóides	<i>Leontice</i>
Kálmii	<i>Hieracium</i>	Leontopétalum	<i>Leontice</i>
	<i>Lobelia</i>	Leontopódium	<i>Filago</i>
Kánki	<i>Mimusops</i>	Leonúrus	<i>Phlomis</i>
Káratas	<i>Bromelia</i>	Lepidocar-	<i>Protea</i>
Kéinia	<i>Cacalia</i>	podéndron	
Kolpínia	<i>Lapsana</i>	Leptáurea	<i>Zoegea</i>
L		Leptóstachys	<i>Carex</i>
Láblab	<i>Dolychos</i>	Leucadéndron	<i>Melaleuca</i>
Labrúsca	<i>Vitis</i>	Leucánthe-	<i>hrysanthemum</i>
Labúrnum	<i>Cytisus</i>	mum	
Laccíferum	<i>Croton</i>	Leucoglóchin	<i>Carex</i>
Lácryma Jóbi	<i>Coix</i>	Leucóxylon	<i>Bignonia</i>
Ládanum	<i>Galeopsis</i>		<i>Vitex</i>
Lagópus	<i>Plantago</i>	Levisánu	<i>Protea</i>
Lántanum	<i>Viburnum</i>	Levísticum	<i>Ligusticum</i>
Lapathifólium	<i>Polygonum</i>		<i>Athamanta</i>
Láppa	<i>Arctium</i>	Libanótis	<i>Cachrys</i>
Lappáceum	<i>Nephelium</i>		<i>Cistus</i>
Láppula	<i>Myosotis</i>	Lichenoídes	<i>Mucor</i>
	<i>Triumfetta</i>	Lígtá	<i>Alstroemeria</i>
		Linophyllum	<i>Thesium</i>
		Liliágo	<i>Anthericum</i>
		Liliástrum	
		Lilio-hyacinthus	<i>Scilla</i>
			Lúna

Lúna	<i>Cynosurus</i>	M	
Limónia	<i>Campanula</i>		
Limónium	<i>Statice</i>	Mahágoni	<i>Swietiana</i>
Linária	<i>Antirrhinum</i>	Maháleb	<i>Prunus</i>
	<i>Ranunculus</i>	Majorána	<i>Origanum</i>
Lingúa	<i>Othonna</i>	Malabáthrica	<i>Melastoma</i>
	<i>Serapias</i>	Malacodéndron	<i>Stewartia</i>
Linoídes	<i>Chironia</i>	Malacoídes	<i>Malope</i>
Linósyris	<i>Chrysocoma</i>	Malamiris	<i>Piper</i>
Línium-stel- látum	<i>Lysimachia</i>	Malocócça	<i>Grewia</i>
Línza	<i>Ulva</i>	Málus	<i>Pyrus</i>
Líppii	<i>Cistus</i>	Malavíscus	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Lobélia	<i>Scævola</i>	Mancinélla	<i>Hippomane</i>
Locústa	<i>Valeriana</i>	Mandrágora	<i>Atropa</i>
Loesélii	<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Mánghas	<i>Cerbera</i>
Lonchítis	<i>Polypodium</i>	Mángle	<i>Rhizophora</i>
Loniceroídes	<i>Loranthus</i>	Mangostána	<i>Garcinia</i>
Lopánthus	<i>Hyssopus</i>	Mangostánus	<i>Amaranthus</i>
	<i>Rhamnus</i>	Mánihot	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Lótus	<i>Nymphæa</i>		<i>Fatropa</i>
	<i>Diospyros</i>	Máppa	<i>Ricinus</i>
Lucídor	<i>Antholyza</i>	Marántæ	<i>Acrosticum</i>
Lúffa	<i>Momordica</i>	Marántina	<i>Globba</i>
Lunária	<i>Rumex</i>	Mariána	<i>Clitoria</i>
	<i>Osmunda</i>	Mariánus	<i>Carduus</i>
Lupináster	<i>Trifolium</i>	Mariscus	<i>Schænus</i>
Lúpulus	<i>Humulus</i>	Mármelos	<i>Cratæva</i>
Lutéola	<i>Reseda</i>	Mártagon	<i>Lilium</i>
Lychnídea	<i>Erinus</i>	Máru	<i>Origanum</i>
	<i>Verbascum</i>	Marubiástrum	<i>Leonurus</i>
Lychnítis	<i>Phlomis</i>	Márum	<i>Teucrium</i>
Ly'cia	<i>Juniperus</i>	Mastíchina	<i>Thymus</i>
Lycóctonum	<i>Aconitum</i>	Matrélla	<i>Agrostis</i>
Lycopérsicum	<i>Solanum</i>	Máura	<i>Antholiza</i>
Lygístum	<i>Petesia</i>	Maurocénia	<i>Cassine</i>
		Max	<i>Phaseolus</i>
		Máys	<i>Zea</i>
			Meádia

Níðus A'vis	<i>Ophrys</i>	Opóponax	<i>Pastinaca</i>
Nigellástum	<i>Garidella</i>	O'pulus	<i>Viburnum</i>
Nigrína	<i>Gerardia</i>	Opúntia	<i>Cactus</i>
Nil	<i>Convolvulus</i>	Orchioídes	<i>Hyacinthus</i>
Nínsi	<i>Sium</i>	Orellána	<i>Bixa</i>
Nirúri	<i>Phylanthus</i>	Oreoselínium	<i>Anthamantha</i>
Nífsólia	<i>Lathyrus</i>	Orientále	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
Nífsoliána	<i>Vicia</i>	O'rnus	<i>Fraxinus</i>
Nífsoliánum	<i>Teucrium</i>	Oróntium	<i>Antirrhinum</i>
Nóbla	<i>Phyllis</i>	O'rvala	<i>Lamium</i>
Noli tángere	<i>Impatiens</i>	Osbéckii	<i>Verbascum</i>
Nóstoc	<i>Tremella</i>	Ostrúthium	<i>Imperatoria</i>
Núga	<i>Guilandina</i>	O'strya	<i>Carpinus</i>
Nummulária	<i>Lysimachia</i>	Otítes	<i>Cucubalus</i>
Nummuláriu	<i>Evolvulus</i>		<i>Polypodium</i>
Nux Vómica	<i>Strychnos</i>	Oxycédrus	<i>Juniperus</i>
Nycteléa	<i>Ellisia</i>	Oxycóccos	<i>Vaccinium</i>
Nymphoídes	<i>Menyanthes</i>		

O

O'chrus	<i>Pisum</i>
O'culus Cati	<i>Gnaphalium</i>
O'culus Christi	<i>Inula</i>
Ocymoídes	<i>Saponaria</i>
Odontítes	<i>Euphrasia</i>
Oenóplia	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Oenothéræ	<i>Geranium</i>
Oleánder	<i>Nerium</i>
Oleoídes	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Ollária	<i>Lecythis</i>
Olusátrum	<i>Smyrnum</i>
Oly'mpicum	<i>Hypericum</i>
Onobry'chis	<i>Hedysarum</i>
	<i>Astragalus</i>
Onítes	<i>Origanum</i>
Ophioglossoídes	<i>Clavaria</i>
Opobalsámum	<i>Amyris</i>

Páðus	<i>Prunus</i>
Paliúrus	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Pánaces	<i>Heracleum</i>
Papáya	<i>Carica</i>
Papy'rus	<i>Cyperus</i>
Parálias	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Padaliáanches	<i>Dononicum</i>
Paréira	<i>Cissampelos</i>
Paréllus	<i>Lichen</i>
Parony'chia	<i>Itlecebrum</i>
Párra	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
Parsónsia	<i>Lythrum</i>
Parthénium	<i>Matricaria</i>
Paschális	<i>Lichen</i>
Paíserína	<i>Stellera</i>
Paíserino	<i>Erica</i>
Patiéntia	<i>Rumex</i>
Pávia	<i>Æsculus</i>

Pécten

Pécten	<i>Scandix</i>	Pilosélla	<i>Hieracium</i>
Pedy'pnois	<i>Hyoseris</i>	Piménta	<i>Myrtus</i>
Peletínus	<i>Biserrula</i>	Pimpinelloídes	<i>Seseli</i>
Pémphis	<i>Lythrum</i>	Pínea	{ <i>Euphorbia</i>
Penæ'a	<i>Polygala</i>		{ <i>Pinus</i>
Pentacárpos	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Pinéti	<i>Helvella</i>
Pentagónia	<i>Campanula</i>	Pínguin	<i>Bromelia</i>
Pentstémon	<i>Chelone</i>	Piperélla	<i>Thymus</i>
Péplis	{ <i>Euphorbia</i>	Piperíta	<i>Fagara</i>
Péplus		Pistolóchia	<i>Aristolochia</i>
Pépo	{ <i>Cucurbita</i>	Pitajáya	<i>Caëtus</i>
Péragua	<i>Cassine</i>	Pithyúsa	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Peréskia	<i>Caëtus</i>	Plantagíneum	<i>Doronicum</i>
Pericly'menum	<i>Lonicera</i>	Plantáginis	<i>Manulea</i>
Pérsea	<i>Laurus</i>	Plantágo	<i>Alisma</i>
Pérsica	<i>Amygdalus</i>	Platonoídes	<i>Acer</i>
Persicária	<i>Polygonum</i>	Polygonoídes	<i>Calligonum</i>
Personáta	<i>Arctium</i>	Pneumonánthe	<i>Gentiana</i>
Pes Cápræ	{ <i>Convolvulus</i>	Podagrária	<i>Ægopodium</i>
	{ <i>Oxalis</i>	Pólium	<i>Teucrium</i>
Pes Tígridis	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Polluéria	<i>Pyrus</i>
Petasítes	<i>Tussilago</i>	Polygónatum	<i>Convallaria</i>
Petroselínium	<i>Apium</i>	Polytrichoídes	<i>Mnium</i>
Phænopy'rum	<i>Mespilus</i>	Porophy'llum	<i>Cacalia</i>
Phæ'um	<i>Geranium</i>	Pompónium	<i>Lilium</i>
Phegópteris	<i>Polypodium</i>	Pontána	<i>Hypochæris</i>
Phéllos	<i>Quercus</i>	Pórrum	<i>Allium</i>
Phelypæ'a	<i>Lathræa</i>	Pórtula	<i>Peplis</i>
Phelgmária	<i>Lycopodium</i>	Portulacária	<i>Claytonia</i>
Phlómidis	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	Portulacástrum	<i>Sesuvium</i>
Phu	<i>Valeriana</i>	Portulacoídes	<i>Atriplex</i>
Phyllánthus	<i>Caëtus</i>	Posopósa	<i>Carica</i>
Physódes	<i>Erica</i>	Potatórum	<i>Strychnos</i>
Phytéuma	{ <i>Reseda</i>	Prínus	<i>Quercus</i>
	{ <i>Lobelia</i>	Prionítis	<i>Barleria</i>
Picæ	{ <i>Polypodium</i>	Prótium	<i>Amyris</i>
Pícea	<i>Pinus</i>	Pséudo-Acácia	<i>Robinia</i>
Picroídes	<i>Scorzonera</i>	Pséudo-Acmélla	<i>Spilanthus</i>
			Pséudo-

Pséudo-Acórus	<i>Iris</i>	Rapúnculus	<i>Campanula</i>
Pséudo-Capsicum	<i>Solanum</i>	Rhabárbarum	<i>Rhus</i>
Pséudo-China	{ <i>Senecio</i> <i>Smilax</i>	Rhagadioloídes	<i>Hyoseris</i>
Pséudo-Cypérus	<i>Carex</i>	Rhagadiolus	<i>Lapsana</i>
Pséudo-Cy'tisus	<i>Vella</i>	Rhamonoídes	<i>Hippophæ</i>
Pséudo-Dic- támnus	{ <i>Marrubium</i>	Rhapóntica	<i>Centaurea</i>
Pséudo-Narcísus	<i>Narcissus</i>	Rhapónticum	<i>Rheum</i>
Pséudo-Pithys	<i>Teucrium</i>	Rhóeas	<i>Papaver</i>
Pséudo-Plátanus	<i>Acer</i>	Ríbes	<i>Rheum</i>
Pséudo-Psidium	<i>Eugenia</i>	Ricinélla	<i>Adelia</i>
Psycódes	<i>Orchis</i>	Rícino-carpos	<i>Croton</i>
Psy'llium	<i>Plantago</i>	Rindéra	<i>Cynoglossum</i>
Psyllóphora	<i>Carex</i>	Rinocerótis	<i>Stoebe</i>
Ptármica	<i>Achillea</i>	Rítro	<i>Echinops</i>
Pteránthus	<i>Camphorosma</i>	Róbur	<i>Quercus</i>
Pterocéphala	<i>Scabiosa</i>	Roccólla	<i>Lichen</i>
Pteróta	<i>Fagara</i>	Rosa Sinénsis	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Pulégium	<i>Mentha</i>	Rósea	<i>Rhodiola</i>
Pulicária	<i>Inula</i>	Rótang	<i>Calamus</i>
Pulsatilla	<i>Anemone</i>	Rothmánnia	<i>Gardenia</i>
Pumilea	<i>Turnera</i>	Royéni	{ <i>Codon</i> <i>Cactus</i>
Pyracántha	<i>Mespilus</i>	Róyoc	<i>Morinda</i>
Py'rethrum	<i>Anthemis</i>	Rúta Murária	<i>Asplenium</i>
		Ruyschiána	<i>Dracocephalum</i>

Q

Quámoclit	<i>Ipomoea</i>
Quércinus	<i>Agaricus</i>

R

Radíola	<i>Linum</i>
Rangiferinus	<i>Lichen</i>
Rápa	<i>Brassica</i>
Raphanistrum	<i>Raphanus</i>
Rapuncoloídes	<i>Campanula</i>

S

Sabdaríffa	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Sabína	<i>Juniperus</i>
Salicária	<i>Lythrum</i>
Salsilla	<i>Alstroemeria</i>
Sálsula	<i>Phaca</i>
Sámbac	<i>Nyctanthes</i>
Sambúcina	<i>Aquilicia</i>
Sanguisórba	<i>Poterium</i>
Santálinus	<i>Pterocarpus</i>
Santolína	<i>Achillea</i>
	<i>Satónica</i>

E e

Satónica	<i>Artemisia</i>	Scordótis	<i>Nepeta</i>
Saponária	{ <i>Gentiana</i>	Scorodónia	{ <i>Teucrium</i>
	{ <i>Sapindus</i>		{ <i>Scrophularia</i>
Sápota	<i>Achras</i>	Scorodóprasum	<i>Allium</i>
Sappán	<i>Cæsalpina</i>	Scórpíus	<i>Spartium</i>
Sarcocólla	<i>Penæa</i>	Scúrrula	<i>Loranthus</i>
Sarcocómphalus	<i>Rhamnus</i>	Sebesténa	<i>Cordia</i>
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax</i>	Secálinus	<i>Bromus</i>
Sáfsafras	<i>Laurus</i>	Secamóne	<i>Pepiploca</i>
	{ <i>Pimpinella</i>	Securidáca	<i>Coronilla</i>
Saxífraga	{ <i>Gypsophyla</i>	Sedoides	<i>Penthorum</i>
	{ <i>Silene</i>	Selágo	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Saxífragus	<i>Cucubalus</i>	Sénega	<i>Polygala</i>
Scabiósa	<i>Centaurea</i>	Sénegal	<i>Mimosa</i>
Scammónia	<i>Convolvulus</i>	Sénna	<i>Cassia</i>
Scarióla	<i>Lacluca</i>	Seriána	<i>Paullinia</i>
Scéptrum	<i>Digitalis</i>	Séridis	<i>Centaurea</i>
Scéptrum Ca-	{ <i>Pedicularis</i>	Serpentária	<i>Aristolochia</i>
rolíánum	{ <i>ris</i>	Serpyllum	<i>Thymus</i>
Scéptrum Gus-	{ <i>Protea</i>	Serrária	<i>Protea</i>
taviánum		Sesamoídes	<i>Reseda</i>
Scherardiána	<i>Malva</i>	Sésban	<i>Æschynomene</i>
Schinoídes	<i>Schrebera</i>	Sicyoides	<i>Cissus</i>
Schobéri	<i>Nitraria</i>	Siláus	<i>Peucedanum</i>
Schoenánthus	<i>Andropogon</i>	Siler	<i>Laserpitium</i>
Schoenoides	<i>Phleum</i>	Síliqua	<i>Ceratonia</i>
Schonóprasum	<i>Allium</i>	Siliquástrum	<i>Cercis</i>
Scilláris	<i>Ixia</i>	Simáruba	<i>Quassia</i>
Sciuroídes	<i>Hypnum</i>	Siríboa	<i>Piper</i>
Sclaréa	<i>Salvia</i>	Síсарum	<i>Sium</i>
Scolopéndri-	{ <i>Asplenium</i>	Sisyrínchium	<i>Iris</i>
um		Smilácina	<i>Cissampelos</i>
Scólymus	<i>Cynara</i>	Sóda	<i>Salsosa</i>
Scopária	{ <i>Chenopodium</i>	Sója	<i>Dolichos</i>
	{ <i>Melaleuca</i>	Solanácea	<i>Atropa</i>
Scopólia	<i>Hyoscyamus</i>	Solándra	<i>Hydrocotyle</i>
Scordioídes	<i>Sideritis</i>	Soldanélla	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Scordium	<i>Teucrium</i>	Sophéra	<i>Cassia</i>
			Sóphia

Sóphia	<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Tagétes	<i>Othonna</i>
Sórghum	<i>Holcus</i>	Tamarisci	<i>Jungermannia</i>
Spadícea	<i>Festuca</i>	Tanarius	<i>Ricinus</i>
Sparganóphora	<i>Ethulia</i>	Tápia	<i>Cratæva</i>
Spéculum	<i>Campanula</i>	Taráxaci	<i>Hieracium</i>
Spélta	<i>Triticum</i>	Taráxacum	<i>Leontodon</i>
Sphondy'lium	<i>Heracleum</i>	Tartonráira	<i>Daphne</i>
Spíca	<i>Lavendula</i>	Tátula	<i>Datura</i>
Spícant	<i>Osmunda</i>	Tazétta	<i>Narcissus</i>
Spina Christi	<i>Rhamnus</i>	Telephioídes	<i>Andrachne</i>
Squamaria	<i>Lathræa</i>	Teléphium	<i>Sedum</i>
Squarrósa	<i>Ægilops</i>	Tenagéia	<i>Juncus</i>
Stáchydis	<i>Psoralea</i>	Téndo	<i>Fucus</i>
Stæ'chas	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	Ternatéa	<i>Clitoria</i>
Stæhelína	<i>Xeranthemum</i>	Terebínthus	<i>Pistachia</i>
Staphiságria	<i>Delphinium</i>	Tetragonothéca	<i>Polymnia</i>
Stélis	<i>Loranthus</i>	Tétrahit	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Stoébe	<i>Centaurea</i>	Tétralix	<i>Erica</i>
Stoéchas	<i>Lavandula</i>	Téucium	<i>Veronica</i>
Stramónium	<i>Datura</i>	Thaliétroídes	<i>Anemone</i>
Stratiótes	<i>Pistia</i>	Thápsi	<i>Digitalis</i>
Stróbus	<i>Pinus</i>	Thapsoídes	<i>Verbascum</i>
Struthiópteris	<i>Osmunda</i>	Thápsus	<i>Verbascum</i>
Strúthium	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Théczans	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Styracíflua	<i>Liquidambar</i>	Thely'pteris	<i>Polypodium</i>
Styracifólium	<i>Hedysarum</i>	Thevétia	<i>Cerbera</i>
Súber	<i>Quercus</i>	Thomæ'a	<i>Nardus</i>
Succísa	<i>Scabiosa</i>	Thóra	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Supranúlium	<i>Spartium</i>	Thumbérgia	<i>Gardenia</i>
Sycomórus	<i>Ficus</i>	Thy'mbra	<i>Satureja</i>
Symphoricárpus	<i>Lonicera</i>	Thymeláea	<i>Daphne</i>
		Thymifólia	<i>Lythrum</i>
		Thyoídes	<i>Cupressus</i>
		Tíglium	<i>Croton</i>
		Tínus	<i>Viburnum</i>
		Tirucálli	<i>Euphorbia</i>
		Tithymaloides	<i>Euphorbia</i>
		Tóra	<i>Cassia</i>

T

Tabácum	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Tabuláre	<i>Satyrium</i>
Tæ'da	<i>Pinus</i>
Tágera	<i>Cassia</i>

Tóttá	<i>Protea</i>	Urticæ	<i>Begonia</i>
Tournefortii	<i>Gundelia</i>	U'snea	<i>Lichen</i>
Toxicodéndron	<i>Rhus</i>	Uva Ursi	<i>Arbutus</i>
Trachélium	<i>Campanula</i>	Uvária	<i>Aletris</i>
Tragacántha	<i>Astragalus</i>	Uvedália	<i>Polymnia</i>
Tragódes	<i>Fagara</i>	Uvífera	<i>Coccoloba</i>
Tragoriganum	<i>Thymus</i>		
Trágus	<i>Salsosa</i>		
Trichómanes			V
ramosum		Vaccária	<i>Saponaria</i>
Trichomano-	} <i>Asplenium</i>	Valentína	{ <i>Coronilla</i>
ídes			{ <i>Anthemis</i>
Triónum	<i>Hibiscus</i>		{ <i>Anacyclus</i>
Tripólium	<i>Aster</i>	Valerándi	<i>Samolus</i>
Tripteris	<i>Valeriana</i>	Vanílla	<i>Epidendron</i>
Trixágo	<i>Rhinanthus</i>	Vascária	<i>Saponaria</i>
Troglodytáyrum	<i>Musa</i>	Verbenáca	<i>Salvia</i>
Tsiámpaca	<i>Michelia</i>	Verbesína	<i>Cotula</i>
Túber	<i>Lycoperdon</i>	Vérnix	<i>Rhus</i>
Tuberária	<i>Cistus</i>	Verútum	<i>Centaurea</i>
Tuberósa	<i>Polianthes</i>	Vesicária	{ <i>Alyssum</i>
Túna	<i>Cañus</i>		{ <i>Brassica</i>
Túpa	<i>Lobelia</i>	Victoriális	<i>Allium</i>
Túrbith	<i>Seseli</i>	Vincetóxicum	<i>Asclepias</i>
Turpéthum	<i>Convolvulus</i>	Viórna	<i>Clematis</i>
Turrita	<i>Arabis</i>	Virgáurea	<i>Solidago</i>
Typhalæ'a	<i>Urena</i>	Virgínicum	<i>Lepidium</i>
Typhinum	<i>Rhus</i>	Viscária	<i>Lychnis</i>
		Visnága	<i>Daucus</i>
		Vitálba	<i>Clematis</i>
		Vitaliána	<i>Aretia</i>
		Vitecélla	<i>Clematis</i>
		Vitis Idáea	<i>Vaccinium</i>
		Vulnerária	<i>Anthyllis</i>
		Vulpína	<i>Vitis</i>
		Vulvária	<i>Chenopodium</i>
			Wedélia
	U		
Ulmária	<i>Spiræa</i>		
Una Críspa	<i>Ribes</i>		
Unédo	<i>Arbutus</i>		
U'nguis Cāti	<i>Mimosa</i>		
Uragóga	<i>Myginda</i>		
Urinária	<i>Phylanthus</i>		

W

Wedélia *Polymnia*

X

Xíphium *Iris*
Xylósteum *Lonicera*

Y

Yervamóra *Bosea*

Z

Zacíntha *Lapsana*
Zanónia *Commelina*
Zeocríthon *Hordeum*
Zerúmbet *Amomum*
Zeugítes *Apluda*
Zeylálica *Nama*
Zibethinus *Durio*
Zíngiber *Amomum*
Zízyphus *Rhamnus*
Zuzy'gium *Myrtus*
Zy'gis *Thymus*

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second is the fact that the
3. third is the fact that the
4. fourth is the fact that the
5. fifth is the fact that the
6. sixth is the fact that the
7. seventh is the fact that the
8. eighth is the fact that the
9. ninth is the fact that the
10. tenth is the fact that the



IN DAY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



I N D E X

O F T H E

B R I T I S H N A M E S.

A BELE	<i>Populus alba</i>
Abelmosk	<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i>
Acacia	<i>Mimosa</i>
Acacia, False	<i>Robinia</i>
Acacia, German	<i>Prunus</i>
Acacia, Three-thorned; or Honey locust	} <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Acajou; or Cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Acanthus, Corinthian; or Brank ursine	} <i>Acanthus spinosus</i>
Aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Aconite, Winter	<i>Helleborus hyemalis</i>
Acrostic	<i>Acrostichum</i>
Adam's needle	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Adder's wort	<i>Polygonum</i>
Adder's or Serpent's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i>
Adrachne	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>
Agaric	<i>Agaricus</i>
Agaric of the oak	<i>Boletus igniarius</i>
Agnus castus; or Chaste tree	<i>Vitex</i>
Agnus castus; Oil tree; or Palma Christi	} <i>Ricinus communis</i>
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia</i>
Agrimony, Hemp	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
	Agrimony

Agrimony, Base hemp	<i>Ageratum</i>
Agrimony, Naked-headed hemp	<i>Verbesina</i>
Agrimony, Water hemp	<i>Bidens</i>
Ague tree ; or Sassafras	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Aikraw	<i>Lichen</i>
Alaternus	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Alaternus, Base	<i>Phyllica</i>
Alder	<i>Betula alnus</i>
Alder, Black	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Alecost, or Costmary	<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i>
Alehoof ; Gill ; or Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Alexanders	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>
Alkali ; or Sal-kali	<i>Salicornia</i>
Alcanet	<i>Lithospermum</i>
Allgood ; Good Henry ; or English mercury	{ <i>Chenopodium bonus Hen- ricus</i>
Allheal, Clowns	
Allheal, Hercules's	<i>Stachis palustris</i>
Allseed	<i>Heracleum panaces</i>
All-spice ; or Jamaica pepper	<i>Linum</i>
Alligator ; or Avocado pear	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Almond	<i>Laurus persea</i>
Almond, Æthiopian or African	<i>Amygdalus communis</i>
Almond, Dwarf	<i>Brabegum stelluifolium</i>
Aloe, Succotrine	<i>Amygdalus nana</i>
Aloe, American	<i>Aloe perfoliata</i>
Aloe, Water ; or Water soldier	<i>Agave</i>
Aloes, Wood	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
Althæa frutex	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>
Alyfson, Rough-leaved ; or Awlwort	{ <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> <i>Subularia aquatica</i>
Amaranthus ; or Flower-gentle	
Amaranth, Globe	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Amaranthus tricolor	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Amber tree	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>
Amellus of Virgil	<i>Anthospermum</i>
Amomum Plinii	<i>Aster amellus</i>
Amomum, German	<i>Solanum pseudo-capsicum</i>
	<i>Sison</i>
	Anemone

Anemone, Common	<i>Anemone hortensis</i>
Anemone, Wood	<i>Anemone silvestris</i>
Ananas ; or Pine apple	<i>Bromelia ananas</i>
Angelica	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>
Angelica, Berry-bearing	<i>Aralia</i>
Angélica tree	<i>Aralia</i>
Angelica, Wild ; or Goutwort	<i>Egopodium padagraria</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Anise tree of China	<i>Illicium anisatum</i>
Anotta ; or Arnotta	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Apeiba of the Basilians	<i>Sloanea</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Apple, Adam's	<i>Citrus</i>
Apple, Bitter	<i>Cucumis colocynthis</i>
Apple, Blad ; or W. Indian } gooseberry	<i>Cactus pereskia</i>
Apple, Custard	<i>Annona reticulata</i>
Apple, Love	<i>Solanum</i>
Apple, Mad	<i>Solanum insanum</i>
Apple, Male balsam	<i>Momordica</i>
Apple, May ; or Duck's foot	<i>Podophyllum</i>
Apple, Pine ; or Ananas	<i>Bromelia ananas</i>
Apple, Purple	<i>Annona</i>
Apple, Soap	<i>Sapindus</i>
Apple, Sour	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Apple, Star	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>
Apple, Sugar	<i>Annona</i>
Apple, Sweet	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Apple, Thorn ; or Stramonium	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Apple, Water	<i>Annona palustris</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Arbor vitæ	<i>Thuia</i>
Arbor tristis ; or Sorrowful tree	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>
Arbutus, Trailing	<i>Epigæa</i>
Arcel	<i>Lichen omphalodes</i>
Archangel ; or Dead nettle	<i>Lamium</i>
Archangel, Baum-leaved	<i>Melissa</i>
Archangel, Yellow	<i>Galeopsis</i>

Aria theophrasti; or White beam	<i>Cratægus aria</i>
Arnotta; or Anotta	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Arnuts	<i>Avena elatior</i>
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i>
Arrowheaded grafs	<i>Triglochin</i>
Arrow-root, Indian	<i>Maranta</i>
Arse-smart; or Water pepper	{ (<i>Persicaria</i>) <i>Polygonum</i> <i>hydropiper</i>
Artichoke	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Arum, African	<i>Calla</i>
Arum, Floating	<i>Orontium</i>
Asarabacca	<i>Asarum</i>
Ash, Common	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ash, Mountain; or Wicken, or Roan tree	{ <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Ash, Poison; or Varnish tree	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Ash, Sweet or Ground; or Goutwort	{ <i>Ægopodium podagraria</i>
Asparagus, Common	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Asparagus, Climing	<i>Medeola</i>
Asp or Aspen tree	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus</i>
Asphodel, African	<i>Anthericum</i>
Aster; or Starwort	<i>Aster</i>
Avens; or Herb bennet	<i>Geum</i>
Avocado; or Alligator pear	<i>Laurus persea</i>
Auricula; or Bear's ear	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Auricula, Borrage-leaved	<i>Verbascum myconi</i>
Awlwort; or Rough-leaved alyfson	{ <i>Subularia aquatica</i>
Azarole	<i>Cratægus azarolus</i>
Azerita	<i>Prunus</i>

B

Balm of Gilead	<i>Amyris gileadensis</i>
Balm of Gilead, False	<i>Dracocephalum canariensis</i> Balsam

Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i>
Balsam Copaibi	<i>Copaifera officinalis</i>
Balsam of Canada	<i>Pinus balsamia</i>
Balsam of Peru	<i>Myroxylon peruiferum</i>
Balsam of Tolu	<i>Toluisfera balsamum</i>
Balsam tree	<i>Clusia</i>
Balsam tree	<i>Pistacia</i>
Balsamine, Female ; or Im- mortal eagle flower	{ <i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Balsamine, Yellow ; or Noli me tangere	
Bambu, cane	<i>Arundo bambos</i>
Banana, a species of Plantain tree	{ <i>Musa sapientum</i>
Bane-berries ; or Herb Christopher	
Baniam tree	<i>Ficus</i>
Bark, True Jesuit's	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i>
Bark, False Jesuit's	<i>Iva</i>
Bark of Elutheria ; or Cascarilla	<i>Croton cascarilla</i>
Bark, Winters	<i>Wintera aromatica</i>
Bardana ; or Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Barley, Common spring	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barren-wort	<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>
Basil	<i>Ocimum</i>
Basil, Field	<i>Clinopodium</i>
Basil, American field	<i>Monarda</i>
Basil, Syrian field	<i>Ziziphora</i>
Basil, Stone	<i>Thymus acinos</i>
Basil, Wild ; or Mother of thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Bachelor's button ; Lychnis ; or Campion	{ <i>Lychnis</i>
Batata ; or Spanish potatoe	
Baulm, Common	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Baulm, Base	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Baulm, Moldavian	<i>Melittis melisophyllum</i>
Baulm, Molucca	<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i>
Baulm, Indian ; or Oswego tea	<i>Moluccella</i>
Baulm, Turkey	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
	<i>Dracocephalum</i>

Bay tree, Common ; or Laurel of the antients	} <i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bay, Loblolly	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>
Bay, Blue-berried	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Bay, Dwarf ; or Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Bay, Sweet-flowering	<i>Magnolia glauca</i>
Bead tree	<i>Melia</i>
Beam, White ; or Aria theophrasti	<i>Cratægus aria</i>
Bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>
Bean, Kidney, of India ; or Soy	<i>Dolichos soja</i>
Bean, Kidney or French	<i>Phaseolus</i>
Bean tree, Kidney	<i>Glycine frutescens</i>
Bean tree of America	<i>Erythrina</i>
Bean tree, Binding	<i>Mimosa</i>
Bean, Caper	<i>Zygophyllum</i>
Bean, Egyptian ; or Water lily	<i>Nymphæa nelumbo</i>
Bean, Trefoil	<i>Cytisus</i>
Bean, Trefoil, stinking	<i>Anagyris fætida</i>
Bear-berries ; or Uva ursi	<i>Arbutus uva ursi</i>
Bear-bind	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Bear's breech	<i>Acanthus</i>
Bear's ear ; or Auricula	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Bear's ear sanicle	<i>Cortusa</i>
Bear's foot ; or Setter-wort	<i>Helleborus fætibus</i>
Beard, Old man's ; or Travel- ler's joy	} <i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus silvatica</i>
Beet	<i>Beta</i>
Bee-flower	<i>Ophrys</i>
Behen, White ; or spatling poppy	<i>Cucubalus behen</i>
Bell flower	<i>Campanula</i>
Bell, Canterbury	<i>Campanula medium</i>
Bell pepper	<i>Capsicum</i>
Bella-donna ; or Deadly nightshade	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Belvidere ; or Summer cypress	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Belly-ach weed	<i>Fatropa gossypifolia</i>
Benjamin tree	<i>Terminalia benzoin</i>
Benjamin tree	<i>Laurus benzoin</i>

Berberry,

Berberry, Common ; or Pi- peridge bush	} <i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bermudiana	<i>Sisyrinchium bermudianum</i>
Betel	<i>Piper betle</i>
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>
Betony, Paul's	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Betony, Water	<i>Scrophularia betonicifolia</i>
Big barley	<i>Hordeum hexastichon</i>
Bilberry ; or Whortle berry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Bindweed, Black ; or Black bryony	<i>Tamus</i>
Bindweed, Rough	<i>Smilax</i>
Birch	<i>Betula alba</i>
Birch of Jamaica	<i>Pistacia</i>
Bird cherry ; or Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>
Bird's eye	<i>Primula farinosa</i>
Bird's foot	<i>Ornithopus</i>
Bird's foot trefoil ; or Lamb-toes	<i>Lotus</i>
Bird's-nest	<i>Monotropa</i>
Bird's-nest	<i>Opirys nidus avis</i>
Bird's-nest, Purple	<i>Orchis abortiva</i>
Birth-wort	<i>Aristolochia</i>
Bishop's weed, Common	<i>Ammi majus</i>
Bistort	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>
Bitter-sweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Bitter-wort	<i>Gentiana</i>
Black-berry ; or Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bladder-wort ; or Water milfoil	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Blattaria	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Blind man's ball	<i>Lycoperdon bovista</i>
Blinks	<i>Montia</i>
Blite ; or Strawberry spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Blite, Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>
Blood-flower ; or African tulip	<i>Hæmanthus</i>
Blood-wood ; or Logwood	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>
Blood-wort	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Blue-bottle ; or Blue-bonnet ; or Cyanus	} <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>

Bogbane

Bogbane ; or Marsh trefoil	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bogberry ; or Bogwort	<i>Vaccinium</i>
Bonny of Carolina ; or Oily grain	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Borecole (a variety)	<i>Brassica</i>
Borage	<i>Borago</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Box, African	<i>Myrsine africana</i>
Box, Low	<i>Polygala</i>
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium</i>
Bracken ; or Brakes	<i>Pteris</i>
Bramble ; or Black-berry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Brank	<i>Polygonum</i>
Brank ursine ; or Corinthian acanthus	<i>Acanthus spinosus</i>
Brasiletto	<i>Cæsalpina</i>
Bread, or Plantain tree	<i>Musa sapientum</i>
Break-stone ; or Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i>
Break-stone parsley ; or Parsley piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Briar, Sweet ; or Eglantine	<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>
Briar, Wild or Hep	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Brimstone or Sulphur-wort ; or Hog's fennel	<i>Peucedanum</i>
Bristol, Flower of ; or Nonesuch	<i>Lychnis</i>
Brocoli (a variety)	<i>Brassica</i>
Brooklime ; or Water speedwel	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Broom, Common beesom	<i>Spartium scoparium</i>
Broom, African	<i>Aspalathus</i>
Broom, Dyer's ; or Wood waxen	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Broom, Dwarf or Single seeded	<i>Genista</i>
Broom, Rape	<i>Orobanchè</i>
Broom, Rape, with great purple flowers	<i>Lathræa</i>
Brown-wort	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Brown-wort	<i>Prunella</i>
Bryony, White	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Bryony, Black ; or Black bindweed	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Buckbean, see Bogbane	

Buck's horn, Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopifolia</i>
Buck's horn, Warty	<i>Cochlearia</i>
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Buckthorn, Sea	<i>Hippophae</i>
Buck-wheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>
Buckee, Hottentot	<i>Diosma</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga</i>
Bugloss	<i>Anchusa</i>
Bugloss, Small wild; or Great goose grafs; or German madwort	} <i>Asperugo procumbens</i>
Bugloss, Viper's	
Bullace tree, W. Indian	<i>Echium</i>
Bullace tree	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>
Burdock; or Bardana	<i>Prunus institia</i>
Burdock, Lesser	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Bur marigold	<i>Xanthium</i>
Burnet, Garden or Common	<i>Bidens</i>
Burnet, Greater wild	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>
Burnet saxifrage	<i>Sanguisorba</i>
Burning thorny plant	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Bur reed	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Butcher's broom	<i>Sparganium</i>
Butter bur	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Butter-cup; Golden-cup; or Crow-foot	} <i>Tussilago petasites</i>
Butter-wort; or Yorkshire sanicle	
Button tree	} <i>Ranunculus</i>
Button weed	
Button wood	} <i>Pinguicula</i>
	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>
	<i>Spermacoce</i>
	<i>Cephalanthus</i>

C

Cabbage, Common	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Cabbage, Dog's; or Dog's mercury	} <i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>
Cabbage, Sea	
	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
	Cabbage,

Cabbage, Turnep	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Cabbage tree	<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>
Cabbage tree ; or Foreign colt's-foot	} <i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Calabash	
Calabash ; or Gourd tree	<i>Cucurbita</i>
Calamint	<i>Crescentia</i>
Calamint ; or Cat-mint, wild	<i>Melissa calamintha</i>
Calamint, Water	<i>Melissa nepeta</i>
Calamus aromaticus ; or Sweet flag, or rush	<i>Mentha gentilis</i>
Caltrops	} <i>Acorus calamus</i>
Caltrops, Water	
Camboge ; or Gamboge (a gum resin)	<i>Tribulus</i>
Cammock ; or Petty whin ; or Rest harrow	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Campeachy wood ; or Log- wood	<i>Cambogia gutta</i>
Camphor tree	} <i>Ononis</i>
Campion, Rose	
Campion	} <i>Hæmatoxylon campechia-</i> <i>num</i>
Campion, Viscous ; or Catchfly	
Canary grass	<i>Laurus camphora</i>
Candle of the Indians	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>
Candy lion's foot	<i>Lychnis</i>
Candy-tuft	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Candy-tuft, Perennial	<i>Phalaris</i>
Candy-tuft tree	<i>Rhizophora candel</i>
Cane bambu	<i>Catananche</i>
Cane or shot, Indian	<i>Iberis umbellata</i>
Cane or Reed	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Cane, Sugar	<i>Iberis semperflorens</i>
Caper bush	<i>Arundo bambos</i>
Caraway ; or Carui	<i>Canna indica</i>
Canella alba tree	<i>Arundo</i>
Carduus benedictus	<i>Saccharum</i>
Cardoon	<i>Capparis</i>
Cardinal flower ; or Water gladiole	<i>Carum carui</i>
	<i>Canella alba</i>
	<i>Centaurea benedicta</i>
	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>
	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
	<i>Carica</i>

Carica	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Carnation, Spanish; or Flower fence	} <i>Poinciana</i>
Carnation tree; or Foreign colt's-foot	
	} <i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Carob tree; or St. John's bread	
Carrot, Wild	<i>Daucus</i>
Carrot, Garden	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot, Candy	<i>Athamanta cretensis</i>
Carrot, Deadly; or Scorching fennel	} <i>Thapsia</i>
Carui; or Caraway	
Cascarilla; or Bark of Eleutheria	<i>Croton cascarilla</i>
Cassada; or Cassava; or Manihot	<i>Jatropha manihot</i>
Cassena; or Yapon	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Cassia, Poet's	<i>Osyris alba</i>
Cassidony; or French lavender	<i>Lavandula stæchas</i>
Cassiobury bush	<i>Cassine</i>
Catalpa	<i>Bignonia catalpa</i>
Catchfly; or Viscous campion	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Catchfly, Lobels	<i>Silene armeria</i>
Catmint; or nep	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Catmint, or Calamint, Wild	<i>Melissa nepeta</i>
Cat's foot; or Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Cat's foot, Mountain	<i>Gnaphalium</i>
Cat's tail; or Reed mace	<i>Typha</i>
Caterpillars	<i>Scorpiurus</i>
Cauliflower (a variety)	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Cedar, Red Virginian	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar of Jamaica, Base	<i>Theobroma</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cypressus</i>
Cedar of Bermudas	<i>Juniperus bermudiana</i>
Cedar of Busaco	<i>Cypressus</i>
Cedar of Libanus	<i>Pinus cedrus</i>
Celandine, Common or greater	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Celandine, Lesser	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Celandine tree	<i>Bocconia frutescens</i>

Celeriac		<i>Apium</i>
Celery	(a variety)	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Cereus		<i>Cactus</i>
Centaury		<i>Centaurea</i>
Centaury, Lesser		<i>Gentiana centauria</i>
Centaury, Yellow perfoliate		<i>Chlora perfoliata</i>
Ceterach		<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>
Chamomile, Common		<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Chamomile, Dwarf or Sea		<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
Champignon; or Esculent mushroom		<i>Agaricus campestris</i>
Char; or Sedge		<i>Carex</i>
Charity; Greek valerian; or Jacob's ladder		<i>Polemonium</i>
Charlock; or Ketlock		<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Charlock, White-flowered, with jointed pods		<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Chaste tree; or Agnus castus		<i>Vitex</i>
Cheese rennet; or Ladies bed straw		<i>Galium verum</i>
Cherry tree		<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Cherry, Barbadoes		<i>Melipigia</i>
Cherry, Bird; or Cherry, or common laurel		<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>
Cherry, Cornelian		<i>Cornus mascula</i>
Cherry, Dwarf; or Upright honeysuckle		<i>Lonicera caerulea</i>
Cherry, Hottentot		<i>Cassine maurocenia</i>
Cherry, Winter		<i>Physalis viscosa</i>
Cherry, Alpine		<i>Lonicera alpigena</i>
Chervil, Garden		<i>Scandix anthriscus</i>
Chervil, Wild		<i>Chærophylum</i>
Chestnut		<i>Fagus castanea</i>
Chestnut, Horse		<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>
Chestnut, Indian rose		<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
Chiches; or Chich pea; or Garavances		<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Chichling-vetch		<i>Lathyrus</i>

Chickweed

Chickweed	<i>Alsine</i>
Chickweed, African	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Berry-bearing	<i>Cucubalus baccifera</i>
Chickweed, Great	<i>Stellaria</i>
Chickweed, Mountain	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>
Chickweed, Mouse ear	<i>Cerastium</i>
Chickweed, Sea ; or Black saltwort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Chickweed, Small water	<i>Montia fontana</i>
China root	<i>Smilax china</i>
China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Chinquapin	<i>Fagus</i>
Chocolate nut	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
Christmas rose ; or Black hellebore	} <i>Helleborus niger</i>
Christopher, Herb	
Christ's thorn	<i>Aëta</i>
Chrysanthemum, Base	<i>Rhamnus paliurus</i>
Chrysanthemum, Hard-seeded	<i>Silphium</i>
Ciboules ; or Welsh onion	<i>Osteospermum</i>
Cichory ; or Succory	<i>Allium</i>
Cicuta ; or Water hemlock	<i>Cichoreum</i>
Cicely, Sweet ; Myrrhis ; or Wild myrrh	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Cinnamon tree	} <i>Chærophyllum sylvestre</i>
Cinnamon, White	
Cinnamon, Base	<i>Laurus cinnamomum</i>
Cinquefoil	<i>Laurus</i>
Cinquefoil, Marsh	<i>Laurus cassia</i>
Cinquefoil, Shrub	<i>Potentilla</i>
Cistus, Gum ; or Rock rose	<i>Comarum palustre</i>
Cistus, Marsh ; or Wild rosemary	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Cistus, Lefser marsh ; or Base heath	<i>Cistus</i>
Cistus, Nettle-leaved	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Citron	} <i>Andromeda</i>
Citrus	
Citrul ; or Water melon	<i>Turnera cistoides</i>
Cives ; or Chives	<i>Citrus</i>
Clary	<i>Cucurbita citrullus</i>
	<i>Allium</i>
	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>

Clary, Pyrænean	<i>Horminum</i>
Clivers; Goosegrafs; or Hairiff	<i>Galium aperine</i>
Cloud-berry	<i>Rubus chamæmorus</i>
Clove July flower	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Clove tree	<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i>
Clover, Common	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Clover, English red; or Cow-grafs	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>
Clover, White; or Honey-suckle grafs	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Cocculus (India berry)	<i>Menispermum cocculus</i>
Cockscomb; Rattle; or Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
Cockscomb amaranth	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Cockscomb; or Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>
Cockshead; or Saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>
Cockle; or Popple	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cocoa nut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cocoa Plum	<i>Chrysobalanus</i>
Codlings and cream	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Coffee, Arabian	<i>Coffea arabia</i>
Coffee, W. Indian	<i>Coffea occidentalis</i>
Colewort (a variety)	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Colewort, Sea	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Colewort, Sea	<i>Convolvulus soldanella</i>
Colocasia	<i>Arum colocasia</i>
Coloquintida; or Bitter apple	<i>Cucumis colocinthis</i>
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago anandria</i>
Colt's-foot, Foreign	<i>Cacalia</i>
Colt's-foot, Foreign; or Cabbage, or carnation tree	<i>Cacalia kleinia</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>
Columbine, Feathered; or Meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>
Colutea, Jointed-podded	<i>Coronilla</i>
Comfrey; or Consound* greater	<i>Symphytum</i>
	Consound,

* *Consound*, (*consolida*) a name formerly given to certain vulnerary plants, from their power of conglutinating and consolidating the parts; as *symphytum* (comfrey) was called *consolida major*, or *greater consound*, &c.

Consound, Middle; or Bugle	<i>Ajuga</i>
Consound, Lesser	<i>Prunella</i>
Consound, Least; or Daisy	<i>Bellis</i>
Consound, Red	<i>Tormentilla</i>
Consound, Saracen's; or Woundwort	} <i>Solidago</i>
Consound, True Saracen's	
Consound, Marsh	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>
Consound, Royal; or Larkspur	<i>Comarum</i>
Consound, Golden	<i>Delphinium consolida</i>
Contrayerva	<i>Cistus</i>
Contrayerva of Hermandes	<i>Dorstenia contrayerva</i>
Convolvulus, Scarlet; or Quamoclit	<i>Pasiflora</i>
Coral tree	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Coral-wort; or Tooth-wort	<i>Erythrina</i>
Coriander	<i>Dentaria</i>
Cork tree	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
Corn, Guinea	<i>Quercus suber</i>
Corn, Indian; or Maze	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>
Corn flag	<i>Zea mays</i>
Corn marigold; or Guills	<i>Gladiolus</i>
Corn rose; or Corn poppy	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Corn sallad; or Lamb's lettuce	<i>Papaver dubium</i>
Cornel; or Dog berry	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Cornelian cherry	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Costmary; or Alecost	<i>Cornus mascula</i>
Coronopus	<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i>
Cotton plant	<i>Cochlearia coronopus</i>
Cotton, Lavender	<i>Gossypium</i>
Cotton tree, Silk	<i>Santolina</i>
Cotton grafs	<i>Bombax</i>
Cotton weed; or Cudweed	<i>Eriophorum</i>
Courbaril; or Locust tree	<i>Filago (gnaphalium)</i>
Cow-grafs; or English red clover	<i>Hymenæa courbaril</i>
Cow-quakes; or Quake grafs	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>
Cow-itch	<i>Briza</i>
Cowslip (a variety)	<i>Dolichos pruriens</i>
Cowslip, American; or Meadia	<i>Primula veris officinalis</i>
	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>

Cowslip

Cowslip or sage, Jerusalem ; or Lungwort	} <i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>
Cowslip, Mountain ; or Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria</i>
Cow-weed	<i>Chærophyllum</i>
Crab tree ; or Apple tree	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Crake or Crow berries ; or Black-berried heath	} <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Cranberries ; or Bog, Moor, or Whortle berries	} <i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>
Crane's bill	<i>Geranium</i>
Creeper or Ivy, Virginian ; or Five-leaved Canada vine	} <i>Hedera quinquefolia</i>
Cress, Garden	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>
Cress, Virginian	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Cress, Indian ; or Nasturtion	<i>Tropæolum majus</i>
Cress, Sciatica	<i>Iberis</i>
Cress, Spanish	<i>Vella</i>
Cress, Swine's	<i>Cochlearia</i>
Cress, Wall ; or Tower mustard	<i>Turritis</i>
Cress, Warted	<i>Cochlearia</i>
Cress, Water	<i>Sisymbrium nasturtium</i>
Cress, Winter	<i>Erysimum barbarea</i>
Cross, Jerusalem	<i>Lychnis</i>
Cross, Knight's	<i>Lychnis</i>
Cross, Scarlet	<i>Lychnis</i>
Croswort	<i>Valantia cruciata</i>
Crocus ; or Saffron	<i>Crocus</i>
Crow or Crake berries ; or Black-berried heath	} <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Crow-foot ; Golden cup ; or Butter cup	} <i>Ranunculus</i>
Crow-sike	<i>Conserva rivularis</i>
Crown imperial	<i>Fritularia imperialis</i>
Cubebs	<i>Piper cubeba</i>
Cuckow flower ; or Lady's smock	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Cuckow flower ; or Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos cuculi</i>
Cuckow pink	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
	Cucumber,

Cucumber, Aspes, Spurting or Wild	} <i>Momordica elaterium</i>
Cucumber, Egyptian	<i>Momordica</i>
Cucumber, Serpent	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>
Cucumber, Single-seeded	<i>Sicyos</i>
Cucumber, Small creeping	<i>Melothria pendula</i>
Cudweed; or Cotton weed	<i>Gnaphalium (filago)</i>
Cudweed, Base	<i>Micropus supinus</i>
Cullions	<i>Orchis</i>
Cullions, Soldier's	<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i>
Cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
Cumin, Base or Wild	<i>Lagæcia cuminoides</i>
Currant	<i>Ribes</i>
Currant-leaved Virginia gel- der rose	} <i>Spiræa opulifolia</i>
Cusson, Lady's	<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>
Cusson, Sea; Sea pink; or Thrift	<i>Statice</i>
Cypress	<i>Cypressus</i>
Cypress, Summer; or Belvedere	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Cyclamen; or Sow-bread	<i>Cyclamen</i>
Cyanus; or Blue-bottle	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>

D

Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i>
Daffodil, Sea; or Lesser white squill	} <i>Pancratium maritimum</i>
Daisy, Common	<i>Bellis</i>
Daisy, Blue or Globe	<i>Globularia</i>
Daisy, Greater; or Ox eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Daisy, Middle	<i>Doronicum bellidiasstrum</i>
Daisy, Michaelmas; or Aster	<i>Aster tradescantia</i>
Damson tree	<i>Prunus</i>
Damson tree, W. Indian	<i>Chrysophyllum glabrum</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>
Dane wort; Wall wort; or Dwarf elder	} <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Darnel	<i>Lolium</i>

Date

Date or Daetyl tree; or Greater palm	} <i>Phœnix daetylifera</i>
Devil in a bush; or Fennel flower	<i>Nigella</i>
Devil's-bit	<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>
Devil's-bit, Yellow	<i>Leontodon autumnale</i>
Dewberry bush	<i>Rubus cæsius</i>
Dyer's weed; or Wild woad	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Dyer's weed; or Dyer's broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Dittander; or Pepper-wort	<i>Lepidium</i>
Dittany, White; or Fraxinella	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
Dittany of Crete	<i>Origanum creticum</i>
Dittany, Base	<i>Marrubium acetabulosum</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex</i>
Dr. Tinker's weed; or Fe- ver root; or False ipeca- cuana	} <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Dodder, European	<i>Cuscuta europæa</i>
Dodder of thyme	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>
Dog's-bane	<i>Asclepias</i>
Dog's-bane, Base	<i>Cynanchum</i>
Dog-berry; Cornel; or Gatter tree	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Dog-stones; or Satyrion	<i>Orchis</i>
Dogwood of Jamaica; or Coral tree	} <i>Erythrina</i>
Dogwood tree	<i>Piscidia erythrina</i>
Dog's-tooth violet	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>
Dorycnium of Montalier	<i>Convolvulus dorycnium</i>
Double tongue; or Horse tongue	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i>
Dove's foot	<i>Geranium</i>
Dragons	<i>Dracontium</i>
Dragon's spotted	<i>Arum dracontium</i>
Dragon's head	<i>Dracocephalum</i>
Dragon wort; or Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>
Dropwort	<i>Spiræa Filipendula</i>
Dropwort, Hemlock	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Dropwort, Water	<i>Oenanthe</i>
Duck meat	<i>Lemna</i>

Duck-

Duck-meat, Starry ; or Star grafs	<i>Callitriche</i>
Duck's-foot ; or May apple	<i>Podophyllum</i>
Dulse	<i>Fucus palmatus</i>
Dwale ; or Deadly nightshade	<i>Atropa</i>

E

Ebony	<i>Ebenus</i>
Ebony, False	<i>Poinciana</i>
Ebony of the Alps ; or Laburnum	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Ebony, Mountain	<i>Bauhinia</i>
Edders	<i>Arum peregrinum</i>
Egg plant	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>
Eglantine ; or Sweet briar	<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>
Elder tree	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elder, Dwarf ; or Danewort	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Elder, Marsh	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Elecampane ; or Yellow starwort	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Elecampane, Base	<i>Helenium</i>
Elemi tree, Gum	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>
Elephant's foot	<i>Elephantopus</i>
Elephant's head ; or Yellow rattle grafs	<i>Rhinanthus</i>
Elichrysum, Base Æthiopian	<i>Stoebe</i>
Eller ; or Alder	<i>Betula alnus</i>
Elm, Common	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>
Elm, Witch	<i>Ulmus</i>
Endive	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>
Eringo ; or Sea Holly	<i>Eringium maritimum</i>
Eschalot	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Evergreen	<i>Aizoon</i>
Everlasting, or Eternal flower	<i>Gnaphalium</i>
Everlasting, or Eternal flower	<i>Xeranthemum</i>
Everlasting ; or Globe amaranth	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i>
Euonymus, Base	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>
Euonymus, Base ; or Staff tree	<i>Celastrus</i>
Eye-bright	<i>Euphrasia</i>
Elaterium ; or Spurting cucumber	<i>Momordica elaterium</i>
H h	Farting

F

Farting tree ; Jamaica wal- nut ; or Sandbox tree	} <i>Hura crepitans</i>
Fat-hen ; or Wild orach	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>
Felwort ; or Gentian	<i>Gentiana</i>
Felon-wort	<i>Solanum</i>
Fennel	<i>Anethum fœniculum</i>
Fennel, Horse	<i>Seseli hippomarathrum</i>
Fennel, Hog's ; or Sulpher-wort	<i>Peucedanum</i>
Fennel, Scorching ; or Dead- ly carrot	} <i>Thapsia</i>
Fennel, Sea ; or Samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>
Fennel flower ; or Devil in a bush	<i>Nigella</i>
Fennel flower of Crete	<i>Garidella nigellastrum</i>
Fennel, Giant	<i>Ferula</i>
Fenugreek, Common	<i>Trigonella fœnum-græcum</i>
Fern, Common male	<i>Polypodium filix mas</i>
Fern, Common female	<i>Polypodium filix femina</i>
Fern, Flowering ; or Osmund royal	<i>Osmunda</i>
Fern, Common, or True mules	<i>Asplinium</i>
Fern, Mules or Moon ; or mule-wort	} <i>Hemionitis</i>
Fern, Sweet	<i>Scandix</i>
Feverfew, Common	<i>Matricaria parthenium</i>
Feverfew, Base ; or Wild wormwood	} <i>Parthenium hysteropho- rus</i>
Fever root ; Dr. Tinker's weed ; or False ipecacuana	} <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Fever weed	<i>Eringium fœtidum</i>
Fiddle dock	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>
Fiddle wood	<i>Citharexylon</i>
Ficoides ; or Fig marigold	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
Ficoides, Diamond ; or Ice plant	} <i>Mesembryanthemum cry- stallinum</i>
Fig, Common	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Fig, Indian	} <i>Cactus opuntia ; or Cac- tus ficus indica</i>

Fig,

Fig, Infernal ; or Prickly poppy	<i>Argemone</i>
Fig, Pharaoh's ; or True sycamore	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>
Fig, Pharaoh's	<i>Musa</i>
Fig, Cochineel ; or Nopal	<i>Cactus cochenillifer</i>
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Filbert nut	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Fingrido, Prickly	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>
Finochia ; or Azorean fennel	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Fir	<i>Pinus abies</i>
Fir-moss, Upright	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Flag	<i>Iris</i>
Flag, Yellow water	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Flag, Corn	<i>Gladiolus</i>
Flag, Sweet ; or Calamus a- romaticus	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Flammula jovis	<i>Clematis flammula</i>
Flax, or Line, Common	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Flax, Carolina	<i>Polyprum procumbens</i>
Flax, Toad	<i>Antirrhinum linaria</i>
Flea-bane, Greater	<i>Conyza</i>
Flea-bane, Lesser blue	<i>Erigeron acre</i>
Flea-bane, Marsh	<i>Inula pulicaria</i>
Flea-bane, Middle	<i>Inula dysenterica</i>
Flea-bane, Shrubby African	<i>Tarchonanthus</i>
Flea-wort	<i>Plantago psyllium</i>
Flix-weed	<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>
Flower of Constantinople	<i>Lychnis</i>
Flower-gentle ; or Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Flower of an hour	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Flower de luce	<i>Iris</i>
Flower-fence of Barbadoes ; or Spanish carnation	<i>Poinciana</i>
Flower-fence, Base	<i>Adenanthera pavonia</i>
Fluellin ; or Speedwell	<i>Veronica</i>
Fly-bane ; or Catch-fly	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Four o'clock flower	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Fraxinella ; or White dittany	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>

Fryar's cowl	<i>Arum arisarum</i>
Fringe or Snowdrop tree	<i>Chionanthes</i>
Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria</i>
Fritillary, Cock'scomb; or African swallow wort; or <i>Fritillaria crassa</i>	} <i>Stapelia variegata</i>
Frog's-bit	
Fumatory, Common	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ</i>
Furze; Gorse; or Whin	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Fustic tree	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
	<i>Morus tinctoria</i>

G

Gale; or Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Galangale, Larger	<i>Cyperus</i>
Galangale, Lesser	<i>Kæmpferia galanga</i>
Gamboge; or Camboge (a gum resin)	<i>Cambogia gutta</i>
Garavances, Spanish; or Chick pea	} <i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Garlic	
Garlic, Crow or Wild	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Garlic pear	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Gatter tree; or Dogwood	<i>Crataeva tapia</i>
Gentian; or Fellwort, Yellow	<i>Cornus</i>
Gentian, Base	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
Gentian, Marsh	<i>Sarothra gentianoides</i>
Gentianella	<i>Swertia perennis</i>
Gerard, Herb; or Goutwort	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>
Germander	<i>Ægopodium podagraria</i>
Germander, Rock	<i>Teucrium chamædrys</i>
Gill; or Ground ivy	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>
Gilly flower, see July flower	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Ginger	<i>Amomum zingiber</i>
Ginseng; or Ninzin	<i>Panax quinquefolia</i>
Gladiole, Water	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Gladiole, Water; or Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Gladiole, Water; or Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Gladwin, Stinking	<i>Iris fœtidissima</i>
	Glass-wort

Glass-wort ; or Kali	<i>Salsola</i>
Glass-wort, Jointed ; or Kali	<i>Salicornia</i>
Glass-wort, Berry-bearing	<i>Anabasis</i>
Glass-wort, Shrubby ; or	} <i>Chenopodium</i>
Stone-crop tree	
Globe-flower	<i>Sphæranthus</i>
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon</i>
Goat's-beard, Garden ; or Salsafy	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Goat's-stones, Greater	<i>Satyrium hircinum</i>
Goat's-stones, Lesser	<i>Orchis</i>
Goat's-thorn ; or Tragacanth	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>
Gold of pleasure	<i>Myagrurn sativum</i>
Golden-cup ; Butter-cup ; or	} <i>Ranunculus</i>
Crow-foot	
Goldyllocks	<i>Chrysocoma</i>
Goldyllocks	<i>Gnaphalium</i>
Good Henry ; All-good ; or	} <i>Chenopodium bonus Hen-</i>
English mercury	
Gooseberry	<i>ribus grossularia</i>
Gooseberry, American	<i>Melastoma grossularioides</i>
Gooseberry, W. Indian ; or	} <i>Cactus pereskia</i>
Blad apple	
Goose-foot ; or Wild orach	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>
Goosegrafs ; Clivers ; or Hairiff	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Goosegrafs ; or Silver-weed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Goosegrafs, Great ; Small	} <i>Asperugo procumbens</i>
wild buglois ; or German	
madwort	
Goose-tongue	<i>Achillea</i>
Go to bed at noon ; or Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon</i>
Gorse ; Furze ; or Whin	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Gourd	<i>Cucurbita</i>
Gourd ; or Calabash tree	<i>Crescentia</i>
Gourd, Sow of Æthiopia ; or	} <i>Adansonia digitata</i>
Monkey's bread	
Gourd, Jonas's	
Goutwort ; or Herb gerrard ;	} <i>Ægopodium podagraria</i>
or Wild angelica	

Gowan

Gowan	<i>Bellis</i>
Grace, Herb of ; or Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Grains of Paradise	<i>Amomum granum Paradisi</i>
Grain, Oily ; or Bonny	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Grain, Scarlet ; or Kermes oak	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Grain, Scarlet ; or Cochineel	<i>Cactus cochinillifer</i>
Granadilla	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>
Grape or Vine tree	<i>Vitis</i>
Grape, Sea ; or Shrubby Horsetail	} <i>Ephedra</i>
Grape, Sea-side, or Mangrove	
Grafs, Arrow-headed	<i>Triglochin</i>
Grafs, Broom	<i>Bromus</i>
Grafs, Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum</i>
Grafs, Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis</i>
Grafs, Canary	<i>Phalaris</i>
Grafs, Cotton	<i>Eriophorum</i>
Grafs, Darnel ; or Rye or Ray grafs ; or Bent	} <i>Lolium tenue</i>
Grafs, Dog's, or Couch, or Quick, or Twitch	
Grafs, Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus</i>
Grafs, Feather	<i>Stipa</i>
Grafs, Fescue	<i>Festuca</i>
Grafs, Fox-tail	<i>Alopecurus</i>
Grafs, Hair	<i>Aira</i>
Grafs, Lyme	<i>Elymus</i>
Grafs, Mat	<i>Nardus</i>
Grafs, Meadow	<i>Poa</i>
Grafs, Millet	<i>Milium</i>
Grafs, Oat	<i>Aristida</i>
Grafs, Panic	<i>Panicum</i>
Grafs of Parnassus	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
Grafs, Pepper	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>
Grafs, Poley	<i>Lythrum</i>
Grafs, Purple	<i>Medicago polymorpha (arabica)</i>
Grafs, Quake ; or Cow-quakes	<i>Briza</i>
Grafs, Rope or Melic	<i>Melica</i>

Grafs,

Grafs, Rush	<i>Schoenus</i>
Grafs, Sedge ; or Cyperus grafs	<i>Carex</i>
Grafs, Soft	<i>Ægilops</i>
Grafs, Star	<i>Callitriche</i>
Grafs, Sea	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>
Grafs, Scurvy	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Grafs, Timothy	<i>Phleum</i>
Grafs, Toad	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia</i>
Grafs, Vernal	<i>Anthoxanthum</i>
Grafs, Wrack	<i>Zostera</i>
Grafs, Worm	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>
Gravel-bind	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Green-weed	<i>Genista</i>
Green sauce ; or Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Grim the collier	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Gromwel	<i>Lithospermum</i>
Gromwel, German	<i>Stallera</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio</i>
Groundsel, Bolonian	<i>Erigeron boloniense</i>
Groundsel tree ; or Plow- man's spikenard	{ <i>Baccharis</i>
Groundsel tree, wrth a fico- ides leaf	
Guava ; or Guayava ; or Bay plum	{ <i>Psidium</i>
Guills ; or Corn marigold	
Gum succory	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>

H

Hag-berries	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Hag-taper ; or White mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Hairbells	<i>Hyacinthus non scriptus</i>
Hairiff ; Clivers ; or Goosegrafs	<i>Galium aperine</i>
Halimus ; or Shrubby sea orach	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>
Hare's-ear	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>
Hare's-ear, Base shrubby ; or Simpla nobla	{ <i>Phyllis nobla</i>

Hare's

Hare's lettuce ; or Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i>
Hard-head ; or Knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Hart's-tongue	<i>Asplinium scolopendrium</i>
Hart-wort, French ; or Wild spignel	{ <i>Seseli</i>
Hart-wort of Crete	
Hart-wort, Shrubby	<i>Tordilium</i>
Harmel ; or Wild Afsyrian rue	<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Hawkweed, Base	<i>Hieraceum</i>
Hawkweed, Trailing crooked seeded ; or Yellow eye	{ <i>Crepis</i>
Hawkweed, Woolly ; or Downy sowthistle	
Haw-thorn ; or White thorn	<i>Hyoseris</i>
Haw-thorn, Black American	{ <i>Andryala</i>
Hay, Burgundian ; or Lucern	
Hay camels ; or Sweet rush	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
Hazel nut	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hazel witch, Virginian	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Hazel witch ; or Hop hornbeam	<i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i>
Heart's-ease ; or Pansy	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Heart-seed	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>
Heath ; or Ling	<i>Carpinus ostrya</i>
Heath, Base ; or Lefser marsh cistus	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Heath, Black-berried ; or Crow or Crake berries	{ <i>Cardiospermum corindum</i>
Heath, Mountain	
Heath, Low pine	<i>Erica</i>
Heath peas ; or Bitter vetch	{ <i>Andromeda</i>
Heath, Sea	
Hedge-hog trefoil	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Hellebore	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>
Hellebore, Black ; or Christ- mas rose	{ <i>Coris monspeliensis</i>
Hellebore, Fennel-leaved	
black ; or Perennial adonis	<i>Orobis</i>
	<i>Frankenia</i>
	<i>Medicago polymorpha (intertexta)</i>
	<i>Helleborus</i>
	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
	<i>Adonis</i>

Hellebore,

Hellebore, White	<i>Veratrum album</i>
Hellebore, Base	<i>Limodorum</i>
Helleborine ; or Base hellebore	<i>Serapias</i>
Helmet-flower ; Monk's-hood ; or Wolf's-bane	{ <i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Hemlock, Common	
Hemlock, Great broad-leaved base	{ <i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hemlock, Lesser	
Hemlock, Water	<i>Ligusticum peloponense</i>
Hemlock, Water dropwort	<i>Aethusa</i>
Hemp	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Hemp, Base	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Hemp, Base ; or Nettle hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hemp agrimony	<i>Datisca cannabina</i>
Hemp agrimony, Base	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Hemp agrimony, Naked-headed Indian	{ <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Hemp agrimony, Water	
Hemp, Virginian	<i>Ageratum</i>
Henbane ; or Hog-bean	{ <i>Verbesina</i>
Henbane, Yellow ; or Tobacco	
Hen-weed, Guinea	<i>Bidens</i>
Hepatica ; or Noble liverwort	<i>Acnida cannabina</i>
Hep or Hip tree ; or Wild bryar	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Herb-bane	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Herb-bane, Great purple	<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>
Herb-bennet ; or Avens	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>
Herb-Christopher ; or Bane-berries	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Herb-Gerard ; or Goutwort	<i>Orobanche</i>
Herb of grace ; or Rue	<i>Lathræa</i>
Herb-mastick ; or Mastick thyme	<i>Geum</i>
Herb-Paris ; True love ; or One-berry	{ <i>Actæa</i>
Herb-Paris of Canada ; or Three-leaved nightshade	
Herb-Robert	<i>Ægopodium podagraria</i>
	<i>Ruta</i>
	<i>Satureia thymbra</i>
	{ <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
	{ <i>Trillium</i>
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>

Herb-Trinity ; or Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Herb-twopence ; or Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Herb-impious ; or Cudweed	<i>Filago montana</i>
Herb, Willow ; or French willow	<i>Epilobium</i>
Herb, Willow ; or Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum</i>
Herb, Willow ; or Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ephemerum</i>
Hercules's club	<i>Zanthoxylum clava Herculis</i>
Hermodactyl ; or Snake's head iris	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>
Hiccory nut	<i>Juglans</i>
Hig-taper : White mullein ; or Cows lungwort	{ <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Hog-bean ; or Hen-bane	
Hog-weed, American	<i>Boerhaavia</i>
Hollow-root ; or Tuberous moschatel	{ <i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>
Holly, Common	
Holly, Dahoon ; or Paraguay tea	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Holly, Knee ; or Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Holly, Sea or Eringo	<i>Eringium maritimum</i>
Hollyhock ; or Rose mallow	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honesty ; Moonwort ; or Sattin flower	{ <i>Lunaria</i>
Honewort ; or Corn Parsley	
Honey flower	<i>Melianthus</i>
Honey locust ; or Three- thorned acacia	{ <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle	
Honeysuckle, upright, with red berries ; or Dwarf alpine cherry	{ <i>Lonicera alpigena</i>
Honeysuckle, African fly	
Honeysuckle, American upright	<i>Azalea</i>
Honeysuckle, French	<i>Hedysarum</i>
Honeysuckle grafs ; or White clover	{ <i>Trifolium repens</i>
Honeysuckle, Jamaica	
Honeywort	<i>Cerithe</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>

Hop

Hop hornbeam; or Witch hazel	<i>Carpinus ostrya</i>
Horehound, Common	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Horehound, Base	<i>Stachys</i>
Horehound, Base; or Ironwort	<i>Sideritis</i>
Horehound, Black	<i>Ballota nigra</i>
Horehound, Water	<i>Lycopus</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Hornwort, Common	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i>
Horsetail Shrubby; or Sea grape	<i>Ephedra</i>
Horsetongue; or Double tongue	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i>
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum</i>
Houseleek; or Sengreen	<i>Sempervivum</i>
Houseleek, Lesser	<i>Sedum</i>
Houseleek, Small annual	<i>Tillæa</i>
Houseleek, Water,, of Egypt	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Humming bird tree	<i>Chelone</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus</i>
Hyacinth, African blue umbellated	<i>Crinum africanum</i>
Hyacinth, Grape	<i>Hyacinthus muscari</i>
Hyacinth, Lily	<i>Scilla lilio hyacinthus</i>
Hyacinth, Peruvian	<i>Scilla peruviana</i>
Hyacinth, Starry	<i>Scilla amæna</i>
Hyfsop, Common	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Hyfsop, Hedge	<i>Gratiola officinalis</i>
Hyfsop, Mountain	<i>Thymbra</i>
Hypericum frutex	<i>Spiræa hypericifolia</i>

I

Iacinth, or Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus</i>
Jack in a box	<i>Hernandia sonora</i>
Jack by the hedge; or Sauce alone	<i>Erysimum</i>
Jacob's-ladder; Greek vale- rian; or Charity	} <i>Polemonium</i>
Jalap	
Jalap, White; or Mechoacanna	<i>Convolvulus jalapa</i>
Jasmine	<i>Convolvulus</i> <i>Jasminum</i>

Jasmine, Arabian ; or Sambac	<i>Nyctanthes sambac</i>
Jasmine, Base	<i>Cestrum</i>
Jasmine, Cape	<i>Gardenia florida</i>
Jasmine, African ilex-leaved	<i>Lantana africana</i>
Jasmine, Fennel-leaved	<i>Ipomoea</i>
Jasmine, Persian	<i>Syringa persica</i>
Jasmine, Red	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>
Jasmine, Scarlet ; or Trum- pet flower	} <i>Bignonia</i>
Jasmine, Yellow	
Ice plant ; or Diamond fico- ides	} <i>Mesembryanthemum cry- stallinum</i>
Jew's-car	
Immortal flower	<i>Peziza auricula</i>
Immortal eagle flower ; or Female balsamine	} <i>Gomphrena</i>
Indian pagod tree	
Indian shot ; or Cane	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Indian berry, Cocculus	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Indigo, Common	<i>Canna indica</i>
Indigo, Base ; or Juniper's beard, of America	} <i>Menispermum cocculus</i>
Job's tear's	
Johnsonia	<i>Indigofera anil, & tinctoria</i>
Jonquil	} <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Ipecacuana	
Ipecacuana, Base	<i>Coix lacryma</i>
Ipecacuana, False ; Fever root ; or Dr. Tinker's weed	} <i>Callicarpa</i>
Iris, Calcedonian	
Iris, Snake's-head ; or Hermodactyl	<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i>
Iris, uvaria	<i>Psychotria emetica</i>
Iron-wood	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>
Iron-wort ; or Base horehound	} <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Judas tree, (see Red bud tree)	
Jujube tree	<i>Iris susiana</i>
July-flower, Clove	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>
	<i>Aletris uvaria</i>
	<i>Sideroxylum</i>
	<i>Sideritis</i>
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>
	<i>Rhamnus jujuba</i>
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>

July-

July-flower, Queen's ; Rock- et ; or Dame's violet	} <i>Hesperis</i>
July-flower, Stock	<i>Cheiranthus</i>
Junctianella, see Gentianella	
Junquil see Jonquil	
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>
Juniper's beard ; or Silver bush	<i>Anthyllis barba jovis</i>
Juniper's beard, American ; or Base indigo	} <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Juniper's distaff	<i>Salvia</i>
Ivy, Common	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Bindweed-leaved	<i>Menispermum</i>
Ivy, Ground ; Gill ; Ale- hoof ; Turn-hoof ; or Cat's foot	} <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Ivy tree ; or Dwarf laurel of America	} <i>Kalmia</i>
Ivy ; or Creeper of Virginia	<i>Hedera quinquefolia</i>

K

Kale, or Cabbage, Sea	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Kali ; or Glaswort	<i>Salsola</i>
Kali, Egyptian	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>
Kali, Sal ; Alkali ; or Jointed glaswort	} <i>Salicornia</i>
Kelp	<i>Salicornia</i>
Kex	<i>Sium</i>
Kedlock ; or Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Kermes, Oak	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Kidney-wort	<i>Saxifraga</i>
King's spear ; Aaron's rod ; or Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus</i>
Kleinia ; or Colt's-foot	<i>Cacalia</i>
Knapweed ; Matfellow ; or Hardhead	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Knapweed, Thorny	<i>Centaurea</i>
Knawel	<i>Scleranthus</i>
Knee holm ; Knee holly ; or Butcher's broom	} <i>Ruscus</i>

Knot-

Knot-berries	<i>Rubus</i>
Knot-grafs	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Knot-grafs, Sea	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>
Knot-grafs, German	<i>Scleranthus</i>
Knot-grafs, Mountain	<i>Illecebrum</i>
Knot-grafs, Verticillate	<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i>

L

Laburnum ; Ebony of the Alps ; or Trefoil tree	{	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Ladder, Jacob's ; Greek valerian ; or Charity		
Lady's bedstraw ; or Cheese rennet		<i>Galium verum</i>
Lady's bower		<i>Clematis</i>
Lady's comb ; Venus's comb ; or Shepherd's needle	{	<i>Scandix peecten</i>
Lady's cushion		
Lady's finger ; or Kidney vetch		<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Lady's mantle, Common		<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>
Lady's seal		<i>Tamus</i>
Lady's slipper		<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Lady's smock ; or Cuckow flower		<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Lady's traces, Treble		<i>Ophrys spiralis</i>
Lake-weed		<i>Polygonum</i>
Lamb's lettuce ; or Corn sallad		<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Lamb-toes ; or Bird's-foot trefoil		<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>
Larch tree		<i>Pinus larix</i>
Lark-heel ; or Lark-spur		<i>Delphinium</i>
Lark-heel, Bee		<i>Delphinium elatum</i>
Laser-wort ; or Sermountain		<i>Laserpitium</i>
Lavender ; or False spikenard		<i>Lavandula spica</i>
Lavender, Sea ; or Limonium		<i>Statice limonium</i>
Lavender cotton		<i>Santolina</i>
Lavender, French ; or Cassidone		<i>Lavandula stæchas</i>
Laver		<i>Ulva</i>
Laurel, Cherry ; or Bird cherry ; or Common laurel	{	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>
		Laurel

Laurel of the antients; or Common bay	} <i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, or Bay of Alexandria	<i>Ruscus racemosus</i>
Laurel, Dwarf; or Ivy tree of America	} <i>Kalmia</i>
Laurel, Flax-leaved	<i>Daphne gnidium</i>
Laurel, Sea-side	<i>Phyllanthus</i>
Laurel, Spurge	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Laurestinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lauskraut	<i>Delphinium</i>
Lead-wort	<i>Plumbago</i>
Leather-wood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>
Leek	<i>Allium porrum</i>
Lemon tree	<i>Citrus decumanus</i>
Lemon, Water	<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>
Lentils	<i>Ervum lens</i>
Lentisk; or Mastick	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>
Lentisk; or mastick, African	<i>Schinus</i>
Lentisk; or mastick, Peruvian	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Leopard's bane	<i>Doronicum</i>
Leopard's bane, German	<i>Arnica montana</i>
Lettuce, Common	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Lettuce, Hare's; or Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i>
Lettuce, Lamb's; or Corn sallad	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
Lettuce, Wild	<i>Prenanthes muralis</i>
Life, Tree of; or Arbor vitæ	<i>Thuja* occidentalis</i>
Life, Tree of, Chinese	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>
Lignum aloes	<i>Cordia</i>
Lignum vitæ; or Pockwood	<i>Guaiacum</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i>
Lily, African scarlet	<i>Amaryllis guttata</i>
Lily, Asphodel	<i>Crinum</i>
Lily, Atamasco	<i>Amaryllis atamasco</i>
Lily, Belladonna	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>
	Lily,

* *Thuja* is sometimes with a y, as *Thuya*

Lily, St. Bruno's; or Great savoy spiderwort	} <i>Hemerocallis</i>
Lily, Conval; or Lily of the valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lily, Day	<i>Hemerocallis</i>
Lily, Guernsey	<i>Amaryllis sarniensis</i>
Lily, Jacobæa	<i>Amaryllis formosissima</i>
Lily, Japan and Ceylon	<i>Amaryllis orientalis</i>
Lily, Mexican	<i>Amaryllis regina</i>
Lily, Persian	<i>Fritillaria persica</i>
Lily, Martagon	<i>Lilium martagon</i>
Lily, Crown imperial	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Lily, Crown royal	<i>Fritillaria regia</i>
Lily, Daffodil	<i>Amaryllis (pancratium)</i>
Lily, Hyacinth	<i>Scilla lilio-hyacinthus</i>
Lily, Superb	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Lily, Water; or Egyptian bean	<i>Nymphaea nelumbo</i>
Lily, Lesser yellow water, with fringed flowers	} <i>Menyanthes nymphoides</i>
Lily, Thorn	<i>Catesbæa spinosa</i>
Lily tree	<i>Liriodendron liliifera</i>
Lime tree	<i>Citrus</i>
Lime, Brook	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Lime, or Linden tree	<i>Tilia europæa</i>
Limonium; or Sea lavender	<i>Statice limonium</i>
Ling; or Heath	<i>Erica</i>
Lion's-foot, Candy	<i>Catananche</i>
Lion's-leaf	<i>Leontice</i>
Lion's-tail	<i>Leonurus</i>
Lippelhout; or Cape Phillyrea	<i>Cassia maurocenia</i>
Liquorice, True	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Liquorice, Wild; or Lique- rice vetch	} <i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>
Liquorice, Wild; or Sweet weed	<i>Capraria</i>
Liquorice, Wild; or Knob- bed rooted liquorice vetch	} <i>Glycine</i>
Live-long; or Common orpine	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Liver-wort	<i>Lichen</i>
Liver-wort, Ash-colored, ground	<i>Lichen caninus</i>

Liver-

Liver-wort, Marsh	<i>Riccia</i>
Liver-wort, Noble; or Hepatica	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>
Lizard's tail	<i>Saururus</i>
Lizard or Scorpion's tail	<i>Piper</i>
Locker goulds; or Globe <i>ranunculus</i>	{ <i>Trollius europæus</i>
Locust tree; or Courbaril	
Locust tree	<i>Hymenæa caurbaril</i>
Locust tree, Honey; or Three-thorned acacia	{ <i>Robinia</i>
Logwood; or Bloodwood	
London pride; or None so pretty	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Loosestrife	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>
Loosestrife, Podded; or French willow	{ <i>Saxifraga punctata</i>
Loosestrife, Purple; or Willow herb	
Loosestrife, Spiked	<i>Lysimachia</i>
Loosestrife; Willow herb, Spanish	{ <i>Epilobium</i>
Loosestrife, Yellow Virginian	
Lote, or Nettle tree	<i>Lythrum</i>
Lotus; supposed of Homer	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Lotus, Honey	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
Lovage, Common	<i>Gaura biennis</i>
Love in a mist	<i>Celtis</i>
Love lies a bleeding	<i>Diospyros lotus</i>
Lousewort; Cockscomb; or Rattle	<i>Trifolium</i>
Lousewort; or Stavesacre	<i>Ligusticum levisticum</i>
Lousewort; Cockscomb; or Rattle, Yellow	{ <i>Pasiflora fætida</i>
Lucern; Burgundy Hay; or Medick	
Lungwort	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Lungwort, Cow's; White mullein; or Hig taper	{ <i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
Lungwort, Golden	
Lupine	<i>Delphinium staphisagria</i>
Lustwort	{ <i>Rhinanthus</i>
Lychnidia; or Lychnis, Base	
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
	<i>Pulmonaria</i>
	{ <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
	<i>Hieracium</i>
	<i>Lupinus</i>
	<i>Drosera</i>
	<i>Phlox</i>

K k

Lychnis;

Lychnis; Campion; or Bachelor's button } *Lychnis*
 Lychnis, Wild } *Agrostemma*

M

Mace, Reed; or Cat's-tail	<i>Typha</i>
Machingboy	<i>Euphorbia hyberna</i>
Madder	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>
Madder, Little field	<i>Scherardia</i>
Madder, Petty	<i>Crucianella</i>
Madder, Crosswort, or Meadow	<i>Galium boriale</i>
Madwort of Galen	<i>Marrubium alysson</i>
Madwort, German; Wild	} <i>Asperugo</i>
Bugloss; or Great Goose-grass	
Maho tree	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Maiden-hair	<i>Adiantum</i>
Maiden-hair, English black	<i>Aspladium adiantum nigrum</i>
Maiden-hair, Tunbridge	<i>Trichomanes tunbrigense</i>
Maiden-hair, Golden	<i>Polytrichum</i>
Maiden-hair, White	<i>Aspladium</i>
Maize; or Indian corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Mallow; or Maul	<i>Malva</i>
Mallow, Base	<i>Malope malacoides</i>
Mallow, Jew's	<i>Corchorus</i>
Mallow, Indian	<i>Sida</i>
Mallow, Indian	<i>Urena</i>
Mallow, Marsh	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>
Mallow, Rose; or Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Mallow, Syrian; or Althæa frutex	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Mallow tree	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>
Mallow, Varied-leaved	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>
Mallow, Portugal	<i>Lavatera lusitanica</i>
Mallow, Vervain	<i>Malva</i>
Mallow, Yellow	<i>Sida Abutilon</i>
Mammee	<i>Mammea</i>

Mammee,

Mammee, Sapota	<i>Achras sapota</i>
Manchineel tree; or Poison tree	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>
Manrake	<i>Atropa mandragora</i>
Mango tree	<i>Mangifera</i>
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>
Mangrove tree; or Mangles	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>
Manihot; or Manioc	<i>Jatropha manihot</i>
Maple, Common	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Maple, Greater; or False plane	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Maracock	<i>Passiflora</i>
Mare's-tail	<i>Hippuris</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Marigold, Corn	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Marigold, Fig; or Ficoides	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
Marigold, Fig, False; or Groundsel tree with a fi- coides leaf	} <i>Cacalia ficoides</i>
Marigold, French	<i>Tagetes patula</i>
Marigold, Marsh	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Marjoram, Common, or Sweet	<i>Origanum majorana</i>
Marjoram, Base	<i>Origanum</i>
Marjoram, Spanish	<i>Urtica dodartii</i>
Marjoram, Wild	<i>Origanum</i>
Marjoram, pot, Winter sweet; or Origany	} <i>Origanum heracleoticum</i>
Marvel of Peru	<i>Mirabilis dichotoma</i>
Marum, Common	<i>Teucrium marum</i>
Marum, Pennyroyal-scented	<i>Melissa fruticosa</i>
Marum, Syrian, or Cretan	<i>Origanum</i>
Masterwort	<i>Imperatoria ostruthium</i>
Masterwort, Black, or greater	<i>Astrantia</i>
Mastic, Herb; or Mastick thyme	<i>Thymus mastichina</i>
Mastick, or Lentisk, Indian and African	} <i>Schinus</i>
Mastick, or Lentisk, Peruvian	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Mastick, or Lentisk tree	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>

Matfellow; Knapweed; or Hardhead	} <i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Mat-weed, Hooded	<i>Lygeum spartum</i>
Maudlin, Sweet	<i>Achillea ageratum</i>
May, or May bush; or White thorn	} <i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
May-weed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Meadia; or American cowslip	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>
Meadow-sweet; or Queen of the meadows	} <i>Spiræa ulmaria</i>
Meadow-sweet, Greater	<i>Spiræa</i>
Mealy tree, Pliant; or Way- faring tree	} <i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Mechoacanna; or White Jalap	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Medick	<i>Medicago</i>
Medick; Lucern; or Bur- gundy hay	} <i>Medicago sativa</i>
Medick, Sea	<i>Medicago marina</i>
Medlar	<i>Mespilus</i>
Medusa's head	<i>Euphorbia caput medusa</i>
Melancholy; or Sorrowful tree	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>
Melilot	<i>Trifolium officinale</i>
Melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Melon, Water; or Citrul	<i>Cucurbita citrullus</i>
Mercury, Dog's; or Dog's cabbage	} <i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>
Mercury	<i>Mercurialis</i>
Mercury, English; All-good or Good Henry	} <i>Chenopodium bonus Hen- ricus</i>
Mezereon	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Meum, or Spignel	<i>Æthusa meum</i>
Mignonette	<i>Reseda odorata</i>
Milfoil, or Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Milfoil, or Violet, Water	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>
Milfoil, Water	<i>Myriophyllum</i>
Milfoil, Water, or Hooded; or Bladderwort	} <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Milk, or White wood	<i>Bignonia leucoxylon</i>

Milk.

Milk-wort	<i>Polygala</i>
Milk-wort, or Spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Milk-wort, Sea; or Black saltwort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Millet, or Panic grass	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Millet	<i>Milium</i>
Millet, Indian	<i>Holcus</i>
Milt-waste	<i>Asplinium</i>
Mint, Spear	<i>Mentha viridis</i>
Mint, Pepper	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Mint, Cat	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Mithridate, or Treacle mustard	<i>Thlaspi</i>
Mistletoe	<i>Viscum album</i>
Moly, with lily flowers	<i>Allium moly</i>
Mombin	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
Money-wort; or Herb twopence	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Money-wort, Base	<i>Sibthorpia</i>
Monkey-bread; or Sour gourd	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>
Monk's-head	<i>Leontodon</i>
Monk's-hood; or Helmet flower	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Monster	<i>Fritillaria</i>
Moon-seed	<i>Menispermum</i>
Moon trefoil	<i>Medicago</i>
Moon-wort; Sattin flower; or Honesty	{ <i>Lunaria</i>
Moor, or Moss berries; or Cranberries	
Morel	<i>Phallus esculentus</i>
Moringa	<i>Guilandina moringa</i>
Moschatel, Tuberoses; or Hollow-root	{ <i>Adoxa</i>
Moss tree	
Moss, Upright fir	<i>Lichen</i>
Moss, Water	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Mother-wort	<i>Fontinalis</i>
Mould	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Mouse-ear	<i>Mucor</i>
Mouse-ear, Creeping	<i>Hieracium dubium</i>
Mouse-ear, Golden	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
	<i>Hieracium</i>

Mouse-

Mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium</i>
Mouse-ear scorpion grafs	<i>Mysotis scorpioides</i>
Mouse-tail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i>
Much-good	<i>Athamanta oreoselinum.</i>
Mad-wort; or Least water plantain	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>
Mug-weed	<i>Valantia Cruciata</i>
Mug-wort, Common	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Mulberry tree	<i>Morus</i>
Mulberry, or Strawberry blite	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Mule, Fairchild's	<i>Dianthus</i>
Mule-wort; or Moon or Mule's fern	<i>Hemionitis</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum</i>
Mullein, Black	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>
Mullein, Moth	<i>Verbascum</i>
Mullein, White; Hig taper; } or Cow's lungwort	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Mushroom	<i>Agaricus</i>
Mushroom, Esculent; or } Champignon	<i>Agaricus campestris</i>
Mushroom, Cup	<i>Peziza</i>
Mushroom, Fairy	<i>Agaricus</i>
Musk-seed	<i>Hibiscus abelmoscus</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapis</i>
Mustard, Base	<i>Cleome</i>
Mustard, Bucker; or Base } mithridate	<i>Biscutella</i>
Mustard, Hedge	<i>Erysimum officinale</i>
Mustard, Mithridate of Dioscorides	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>
Mustard, Mithridate; or Treacle	<i>Thlaspi</i>
Mustard, Base mithridate; or } Sciatica cress	<i>Iberis</i>
Mustard, Tower; or Wall cress	<i>Turritis</i>
Mustard, Base tower	<i>Arabis</i>
Myrris; or Wild myrrh; or } Sweet cicely	<i>Chærophylum sylvestre</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus</i>
Myrtle, Candleberry	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Myrtle, Dutch; or Gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>

Naked

N

Naked ladies	<i>Colchicum</i>
Narcissus polyanthus	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>
Narcissus ; or Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i>
Narcissus. or Daffodil, Sea	<i>Pancratium</i>
Nard, or Mat-grass	<i>Nardus</i>
Nard, Celtic	<i>Valeriana celtica</i>
Naseberry tree	<i>Sloanea</i>
Nasturtion ; or Cress	<i>Lepidium</i>
Nasturtion ; or Cress, Indian	<i>Tropæolum majus</i>
Navel-wort	<i>Cotyledon</i>
Navel-wort, Base	<i>Crafsula</i>
Navel-wort, Spring	<i>Cynoglossum omphalodes</i>
Navel-wort, Venus's	<i>Cynoglossum lusitanica</i>
Navel-wort, Water ; or Marsh pennyroyal	} <i>Hydrocotyle</i>
Navew	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Nectarine (a variety)	} <i>Amygdalus persica</i> (tuni- ca glabra)
Nep ; or Catmint	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, Dead ; or Archangel	<i>Lamium</i>
Nettle, Hedge	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Nettle, Dead y llow	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Nettle, Roman	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>
Nettle, Shrubby hedge	<i>Prasium</i>
Nettle tree ; or Lote	<i>Celtis</i>
Net-work	<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>
Nicker tree	<i>Guilandia</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i>
Nightshade, American	<i>Phytolacca</i>
Nightshade, Base	<i>Rivina</i>
Nightshade, Deadly ; or Dwale	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Nightshade, Enchanter's	<i>Circæa</i>
Nightshade, Malabar	<i>Basella</i>
Nightshade, Three-leaved ; or Canada Herb-Paris	} <i>Trillium</i>

Nip ;

Nip ; or Stinking ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobea</i>
Nipple-wort ; or Wart-wort	<i>Lapsana</i>
Noli me tangere ; or Yellow balsamine	<i>Impatiens noli tan- gere</i>
None so pretty ; or London pride	<i>Saxifraga punctata</i>
None such ; or Flower of Bristol	<i>Lychnis</i>
Nopal ; or Cochineel fig	<i>Cactus cochenillifer</i>
Nose-bleed ; or Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i>
Nut tree, Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Nut, Bladder	<i>Staphylæa</i>
Nut, Bladder ; or Whortle berry, African	<i>Royena</i>
Nut, Bladder, Laurel-leaved	<i>Ilex</i>
Nut, Cashew ; or Acajou	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Nut, Chocolate	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
Nut, Byzantine	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
Nut, Cocoa ; or Palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nut, Earth, or Pig	<i>Bunium bulbocrastinum</i>
Nut, Fausel ; or Palm	<i>Areca</i>
Nut, Ground of America	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>
Nut, Hicory	<i>Juglans</i>
Nut, Malabar	<i>Justicia adhadota</i>
Nut, Pea-earth	<i>Lathyrus pisifolia</i>
Nut, Physic, or Purging	<i>Fatropa curcas</i>
Nut, Physic, or Purging	<i>Croton</i>
Nut, Pistacia	<i>Pistacia</i>
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica officinalis</i>
Nut, Spanish	<i>Iris sisyrinchium</i>
Nux-vomica	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>

O

Oak, Common	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Oak, Evergreen	<i>Quercus Ilex</i>
Oak, Dwarf	<i>Teucrium</i>
Oak of Cappadocia	<i>Ambrosia maritima</i>
Oak of Jerusalem	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>
Oak, Poison ; or Varnish tree	<i>Rhus vernix</i>

Oak,

Oak, Kermes ; or Grain oak	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus molucca</i>
Oats	<i>Avena</i>
Oats, Sea-side, of Carolina	<i>Uniola</i>
Oats, Wild bearded	<i>Bromus</i>
Occulus Christi	<i>Inula occulus Christi</i>
Oil tree ; Agnus castus ; or Palma Christi	{ <i>Ricinus communis</i>
Oily purging grain ; or Bon- ny of Carolina	
Okra	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>
Old man's beard ; or Traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Old man's head	<i>Dianthus</i>
Oleander ; or Rose bay	<i>Nerium</i>
Olibanum	<i>Juniperus lycia</i>
Oleaster ; or Wild olive	<i>Elæagnus</i>
Olive	<i>Olea</i>
Olive, Spurge	<i>Daphne oleodes</i>
Olive, Wild, of Barbadoes	<i>Bontia daphnoides</i>
One-berry ; True love ; or Herb-Paris	{ <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
One-blade	
Onion	<i>Convallaria</i>
Onion, Sea ; or Squill	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Opulus ; or Marsh elder	<i>Scilla maritima</i>
Orange tree	<i>Viburnum</i>
Orange, Seville (a variety)	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Orange, Mock ; or Syringa	<i>Citrus aurantium hispalense</i>
Origany, Pot ; or Winter Sweet marjoram	{ <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
Ornotta (see Anotta)	
Orpine ; or Live long	<i>Origanum heracleoticum</i>
Orpine, Base	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Orpine, Lefser	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Orpine, True, of Imperatus	<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>
Orach, Garden	<i>Crafsula</i>
Orach, Berry-bearing ; or Strawberry blite	{ <i>Telephium imperati</i>

Orach, Creeping shrubby	<i>Atraphaxis inermis</i>
Orach, Wild ; or Goosefoot ; or Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>
Orach, Shrubby sea ; or Halimus	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>
Orris, Florence	<i>Iris florentina</i>
Osier, Yellow	<i>Salix vitellina</i>
Osier, Brown	<i>Salix amygdalina</i>
Osmund, Royal ; or Flowering fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Oswego tea	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Ox-eye	<i>Buphthalmum</i>
Ox-eye of old authors	<i>Anthemis</i>
Ox-eye ; or Greater daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Oxslips ; or Cowslips (a variety)	<i>Primula veris</i>
Ox-tongue	<i>Picris</i>
Oyster-green	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>

P

Paddock, or Toad stool	<i>Agaricus</i>
Paddock-pipe	<i>Equisetum</i>
Pæony	<i>Pæonia</i>
Pagils ; or Paigles ; or Cowslips	<i>Primula veris (officinalis)</i>
Painted ladies	<i>Dianthus</i>
Palm, Greater ; or Date or Dactyl tree	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Lesser or Dwarf ; or Palmetto	<i>Chamærops humilis</i>
Palm, Cocoa nut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palm, Fauset nut	<i>Areca</i>
Palm, Malabar ; called Am- pana and Corimpana	<i>Borajus stabelliformis</i>
Palm, Wild Malabar ; called Katou indel	<i>Elate silvestris</i>
Palm, Mountain, with lar- gest leaves ; called Codda Panna	<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>
Palm, with ringed stems ; called Todda panna	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>

Palm,

Palm, with bipinnate leaves; called Schunda panna	} <i>Caryota urens</i>
Palma Christi; Agnus cas- tus; or Oil tree	} <i>Ricinus communis</i>
Pampelmoe; or Shaddock (a variety)	} <i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Papyrus, Chinese	<i>Morus papyrifera</i>
Papyrus, Egyptian	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>
Papaw tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Papaw tree of N. America	<i>Annona triloba</i>
Paradise, Grains of	<i>Amomum granum paradisi</i>
Park-leaves	<i>Hypericum androsæmum</i>
Parsley; or Petroseline	<i>Apium petroselinum</i>
Parsley, Base	<i>Caucalis</i>
Parsley, Corn; or Honewort	<i>Sison segetum</i>
Parsley, Fools	<i>Æthusa</i>
Parsley, Macedonian	<i>Bubon macedonicum</i>
Parsley, Water; or Smallage	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Parsley, Milk, or Cow's	<i>Selinum</i>
Parsley, Mountain	<i>Athamanta</i>
Parsley, Stone	<i>Bubon</i>
Parsley, Wild, of America	<i>Cardiospermum</i>
Parsley piert; or Break stone; or Percepier	} <i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Parsnep	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Parsnep, Cow's	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Parsnep, Prickly	<i>Echinophora</i>
Parsnep, Water	<i>Sium latifolium</i>
Pasque-flower	<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>
Passton-flower	<i>Pasiflora</i>
Patience rhubarb	<i>Rumex patientia</i>
Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, Chich; or Garavances	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Pea, or Vetch, Chichling	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Pea, Earth nut	<i>Lathyrus pisifolia</i>
Pea, Everlasting	<i>Lathyrus latifolia</i>
Pea, Heart	<i>Cardiospermum</i>

Pea, Heath ; or Bitter vetch	<i>Orobus sylvaticus</i>
Pea, Painted lady	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Pea, Pigeon	<i>Cytisus cajan</i>
Pea, Sweet-scented	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Pea, Tangier	<i>Lathyrus tangitanus</i>
Pea, Winged	<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>
Pea, Wood	<i>Orobus</i>
Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>
Peach, Wolf's	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
Pear tree, Common	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pear, Avocado ; or Alligator	<i>Laurus persea</i>
Pear, Batchelor's	<i>Solanum mammosum</i>
Pear, Garlic	<i>Crataeva</i>
Pear, Prickly	<i>Cactus</i>
Pearl-wort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>
Pellitory of the wall	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>
Pellitory, Base	<i>Achillea</i>
Pellitory, Double	<i>Achillea</i>
Pellitory of Spain	<i>Anthemis pyrethrum</i>
Pellitory of Spain, False	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Pellitory ; or Tooth-ach tree	<i>Zanthoxylum</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Pennyroyal, Virginian	<i>Satureja</i>
Penny-wort, Marsh ; or Water navelwort	} <i>Hydrocotyle</i>
Penny-wort, or Navelwort, Wall	<i>Cotyledon</i>
Penguin, or Wild ananas	<i>Bromelia pinguin</i>
Penstemon	<i>Chelone</i>
Pepper	<i>Piper</i>
Pepper, Black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>
Pepper, Barbary	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Bell	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Bird	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Bonnet	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Cayenne	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepper, Guinea	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Pepper, Jamaica ; or All-spice	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Pepper, Indian	<i>Capsicum</i>

Pepper,

Pepper, Long	<i>Piper longum</i>
Pepper, Poor man's	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Pepper, Wall ; or Stone-crap	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Pepper, Water ; or Arse-smart	{ (<i>Persicaria</i>) <i>Polygonum</i> <i>hydropiper</i>
Pepper-grafs	
Pepper, Pot	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>
Pepper tree	<i>Capsicum</i>
Pepperwort ; or Dittander	<i>Vitis arborea</i>
Percepier ; or Parsley piert	<i>Lepidium</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Persicaria	<i>Vinca</i>
Pestilent-wort	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Petroseline ; or Parsley	<i>Tussilago petasites</i>
Pheasant's eye	<i>Apium petroselinum</i>
Pheasant's eye pink	<i>Adonis</i>
Phillyrea ; or Mock privet	<i>Dianthus</i>
Phillyrea, False	<i>Phyllyrea</i>
Phillyrea of the Cape ; or } Hottentot cherry	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> <i>Cassine maurocenia</i>
Phu	<i>Valeriana</i>
Pile-wort	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Pimento, or All-spice ; or } Jamaica pepper	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Pimpinel	<i>Anagallis</i>
Pimpinel, Water ; or Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Pimpinel, Round-leaved water	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>
Pimpinel of the woods, Yellow	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
Pimpillo	<i>Cactus</i>
Pineaster	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>
Pine tree	<i>Pinus</i>
Pine, Cembro	<i>Pinus cembra</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus</i>
Pine, Stone	<i>Pinus</i>
Pine, Weymouth, or New } England	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Ground, or Dwarf	<i>Teucrium chamæpithys</i>
Pine, Stinking ground	<i>Camphorosma</i>

Pine,

Pine, Heath low	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>
Pine apple, or Ananas	<i>Bromelia ananas</i>
Pine apple, Wild	<i>Renealmia exaltata</i>
Pine apple, Wild; or Penguin	<i>Bromelia pinguin</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i>
Pink, China	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>
Pink, Indian; or Quamoclit	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Pink, Indian	<i>Lonicera</i>
Pink, Indian	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>
Pink, Sea; or Thrift	<i>Statice</i>
Pipe tree	<i>Syringa</i>
Pipe tree, Pudding	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Piperidge bush; or Berbery	<i>Berberis</i>
Piquets, or Piquettees	<i>Dianthus</i>
Pistacia nut	<i>Pistacia</i>
Pishamin, or Persimon plum	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pistacia, Black Virginian ha- zel-leaved	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>
Pitch tree	<i>Pinus picea</i>
Pitajaya of California	<i>Cactus Pitajaya</i>
Plane tree	<i>Platanus</i>
Plane tree, False; or Great- er maple	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>
Plant, Burning thorny	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Plant, Egg	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
Plant, Humble sensitive	<i>Mimosa</i>
Plant, Sensitive	<i>Mimosa</i>
Plant, Base sensitive	<i>Æschinomene</i>
Plantain, Common broad	<i>Plantago major</i>
Plantain, Hartshorn, or Buckshorn	<i>Plantago coronopifolia</i>
Plantain, Ribbed; or Ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, Star-headed water	<i>Alisma plantago</i>
Plantain, Least water; or Mud-wort	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>
Plantain; or Indian shot	<i>Canna indica</i>
Plantain; or Bread tree	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
Plum tree	<i>Prunus</i>

Plum,

Plum, Black American; or Cocoa; or Maiden	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>
Plum, Afsyrian; or Sebesten	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>
Plum, Bay; or Guava	<i>Psidium</i>
Plum, Hog; Basilian or Jamaica	<i>Spondias</i>
Plum, Indian date	<i>Diospyros lotus</i>
Plum, Pishamin, Persimon, or Pitchumon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Poccoon; or Puccoon	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Pockwood; or Lignum vitæ	<i>Guaicum officinale</i>
Poison tree; or Manchineel	<i>Hippomone manchinella</i>
Poison tree	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Poison ash or Oak; or Varnish tree	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Poison berry	<i>Cestrum</i>
Poison bush; or Spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Poley, Mountain	<i>Teucrium polium</i>
Poley grafs	<i>Lythrum</i>
Polyanthus (a variety)	<i>Primula veris (elatior)</i>
Polypody	<i>Polypodium</i>
Polyanthus narcissus	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Pompion	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Pond weed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>
Pond weed, Treble-headed	<i>Zannichella palustris</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i>
Popple; or Cockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Poppy	<i>Papaver</i>
Poppy, Corn; or Corn rose	<i>Papaver dubium</i>
Poppy, Horned	<i>Chelidonium corniculatum</i>
Poppy, Prickly; or Fig infernal	<i>Argemone</i>
Poppy, Spatling; or White behen	<i>Cucubalus behen</i>
Pork weed; or Pork physic	<i>Phytolacca</i>
Potatoe	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Potatoe, Indian; or Yam	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>
Potatoe, or Batata, Spanish	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Prick wood	<i>Euonymus</i>
Primrose, Common	<i>Primula veris</i>

Primrose

Primrose tree; or Night primrose	<i>Oenothera</i>
Primrose, Peerless	<i>Narcissus</i>
Prince's feather	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Privet; or Primp	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Privet, Evergreen	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Privet, Mock; or Phillyrea	<i>Phillyrea</i>
Privy-saugh	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Prune; or Plum	<i>Prunus</i>
Puccoon	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Pudding grafs	<i>Mentha</i>
Pudding pipe tree	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Puff-balls	<i>Lycoperdon bovista</i>
Pulsatilla	<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>
Pumpkin (see Pompion)	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Purging grain, Oily	<i>Sesamum</i>
Purslain	<i>Portulaca</i>
Purslain, Horse	<i>Trianthema</i>
Purslain, Sea	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>
Purslain, Water	<i>Peplis portula</i>
Purslain, Tree sea	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>
Pulegium; or Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Mespilus pyracantha</i>

Q

Quake grafs ; or Cow quakes	<i>Briza</i>
Quamoclit ; or Indian pink ;	} <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
or Sweet William ; or	
Scarlet convolvulus	
Queen of the meadows ; or	} <i>Spiræa ulmaria</i>
Meadow sweet	
Quick ; or White thorn	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
Quicken ; or Wicken ; or	} <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Quick-beam ; or Moun-	
tain ash	
Quince tree	<i>Pyrus cydonia</i>
Quill-wort	<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>
	Radish.

R

Radish, Common esculent	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Radish, Horse	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Radish, or Cress, Water	<i>Sisymbrium nasturtium</i>
Ragged Robin; or Lychnis cuckow flower	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
Ragwort, Common stinking; or Nip	<i>Senecio jacobea</i>
Ragwort, Sea, or African	<i>Othonna</i>
Ragworts of old authors	<i>Senecio</i>
Ragworts of old authors	<i>Solidago</i>
Rampions, Common esculent	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>
Rampions, Horned	<i>Phyteuma</i>
Rampions, Crested	<i>Lobelia</i>
Rampions with scabious heads; or Hairy sheep's scabious	<i>Fasione montana</i>
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Ranunculus; or Crow-foot	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Ranunculus, Globe; or Locker gowlands	<i>Trollius europæus</i>
Ranunculus, Garden	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>
Rape, Cole	<i>Brassica</i>
Rape, Broom	<i>Orobanch</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Raspberry, Flowering	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>
Rattle; Cockscomb; or Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
Rattle; or Cockscomb, Yel- low; or Elephant's head	<i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>
Rattlesnake root, Senega	<i>Polygala senega</i>
Rattlesnake root, Dr. Witt's	<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>
Rattlesnake weed	<i>Eryngium aquaticum</i>
Red-bud tree; or Canada Ju- das tree	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Red-worts, Spanish; or Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Reed, Common	<i>Arundo phragmitis</i>

M m

Reed,

Reed, Burr	<i>Sparganium</i>
Reed, Indian flowering	<i>Canna angustifolia</i>
Reed mace	<i>Typha</i>
Rennet, Cheese; or Yellow } lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Rest-harrow; Petty whin; or } Cammock	<i>Ononis</i>
Rhamnus, Base; or Sea buckthorn	<i>Hyppophae</i>
Reindeer liverwort	<i>Lichen rangiferinus</i>
Rhapontic	<i>Rheum rhaponticum</i>
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum</i>
Rhubarb, True Turkey	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>
Rhubarb, British	<i>Rumex britanica</i>
Rhubarb, Monk's; or Pa- } tience rhubarb	<i>Rumex patientia</i>
Ribwort; or Ribbed plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ricinus, Base	<i>Croton</i>
Roan tree; Mountain ash; } or Wicken	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Robert, Herb	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Rocamboles	<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>
Rock germander	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>
Rock rose	<i>Cistus</i>
Rocket	<i>Brassica eruca</i>
Rocket, Base; or Weld	<i>Reseda</i>
Rocket, Corn	<i>Bunias</i>
Rocket, Marsh	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
Rocket, Sea	<i>Bunias orientalis</i>
Rocket, Square-podded, of } Moupelier	<i>Bunias cakile</i>
Rocket, Water, or Wood	<i>Sisymbrium silvestre</i>
Rocket, Winter	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
Rocket; Dame's violet; or } Queen's July-flower	<i>Hesperis</i>
Rod, Aaron's; King's spear; } or Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus</i>
Rod, Bloody	<i>Cornus sanguine</i>

Rod,

Rod, Golden	<i>Solidago</i>
Rod tree, Golden; or Yerva mora	<i>Bosea yerva-mora</i>
Rod, Shepherd's; or Teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Roe-buck berries	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>
Root, Indian arrow	<i>Maranta</i>
Root, China	<i>Smilax china</i>
Root, False china	<i>Senecio pseudochina</i>
Root, Fever; or Dr. Tinker's weed	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Root, Hollow; or Tuberous moschatel	<i>Adoxa moscatellina</i>
Root, Rose	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
Root, Snake, of Virginia	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>
Root, Snake, Black or Wild, of Virginia	<i>Aëta racemosa</i>
Root, Sweet; or Liquorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>
Rose, China	<i>Hibiscus rosa chinensis</i>
Rose, Christmas; or Black hellebore	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Rose, Corn	<i>Papaver dubium</i>
Rose, Gelder; or Snowball tree (a variety)	<i>Viburnum opulus, (flore pleno)</i>
Rose, Virginian Gelder, with a currant leaf	<i>Spiræa opulifolia</i>
Rose, Martinico	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>
Rose, Rock	<i>Cistus</i>
Rose of Jericho	<i>Anastatica hierochuntica</i>
Rose bay; or Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rose bay, Dwarf; or Mountain	<i>Rhododendrum</i>
Rose bay willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i>
Rose, Mallow; or Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Rose-root	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rosemary; or Poet's calsia	<i>Osyris alba</i>
Rosemary, Wild; or Marsh cistus	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Rosemary, Lefser wild	<i>Andromeda</i>
Rose wood	<i>Aspalathus</i>
Rue; or Herb of grace	<i>Ruta</i>
Rue, Dog's	<i>Scrophularia</i>

Rue, Goat's	<i>Galega</i>
Rue, Meadow ; or Feathered columbine	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>
Rue, Wall	<i>Asplinium rutamuralia</i>
Rue, Wild Afsyrian	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Ruffle, Lady's	<i>Lychnis</i>
Rupture-wort	<i>Herniaria</i>
Rupture-wort, Least	<i>Linum</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus</i>
Rush, Bull	<i>Scirpus</i>
Rush, Flowering ; or Water gladiole	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Rush, Lesser flowering	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>
Rush, Round black-headed, Marsh, or Bog	<i>Schoenus</i>
Rush, Sweet ; or Calamus aromaticus	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Rye	<i>Secale</i>
Rye grafs ; or Wild rye	<i>Hordeum</i>

S

Sabin ; or Savin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>
Saffron, Base ; or Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Saffron, Meadow	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Saffron, Mountain spring	<i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i>
Sage, Wild or Wood	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Sage, Indian wild	<i>Lantana aculeata</i>
Sage ; or Cowslip of Jerusalem	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>
Sage, Jerusalem ; or Sage tree	<i>Phlomis</i>
St. John's bread ; or Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
St. John's wort, Common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
St. Peter's wort ; or Base St. John's wort	<i>Ascyrum</i>
St. Peter's wort	<i>Hypericum quadrangulare</i>
St. Peter's wort, Shrubby	<i>Lonicera symphoricarpus</i>
Saintfoin ; or Cock's head	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>
Sallad, Corn ; or Lamb's lettuce	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>
	Sal-kali ;

Sal-kali ; or Jointed glasswort	<i>Salicornia</i>
Sallow	<i>Salix fusca</i>
Salsafy ; or Garden goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Salt-wort	<i>Salicornia</i>
Salt-wort, Black ; or Sea chickweed ; or Milk-wort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Samphire ; or Sea fennel	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>
Samphire, Golden	<i>Inula crithmifolia</i>
Sandbox, or Farting tree ; or Jamaica walnut	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula</i>
Sanicle, American	<i>Tiarella. Heuchera</i>
Sanicle, American base	<i>Mitella</i>
Sanicle, Bear's-ear	<i>Cortusa</i>
Sanicle, Yorkshire ; or Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula</i>
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria</i>
Sappadillo tree	<i>Sloanea</i>
Sapota	<i>Achras sapota</i>
Sapota mammea	<i>Achras mammosa</i>
Saracen's wound-wort, or consound	<i>Solidago</i>
Saracen's wound-wort, or consound, True	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax sarsaparilla</i>
Sassafras ; or Ague tree	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Salsafy (see Salsafy)	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Sattin flower ; Moonwort ; or Honesty	<i>Lunaria</i>
Satyrion ; or Dog-stones	<i>Orchis</i>
Sauce-alone ; or Jack by the hedge	<i>Erysimum alliaria</i>
Savin ; or Sabin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Savin tree, Indian	<i>Bauhinia aculeata</i>
Saunders, White or Yellow	<i>Santalum album</i>
Saunders, Red	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>
Savory	<i>Satureja</i>
Savoy cabbage	<i>Brassica</i>
Saw-wort	<i>Serratula</i>
Saxifrage,	<i>Saxifraga</i>
Saxifrage, White or Granulated	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>
	Saxifrage,

Saxifrage, Burnet	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Saxifrage, Golden	<i>Chrysosplenium</i>
Saxifrage, Meadow; or Hog's fennel	{ <i>Peucedanum</i>
Scabious, Common	
Scabious, Hairy sheep's; or	{ <i>Scabiosa arvensis</i>
Rampions with scabious heads	
Scallion	<i>Allium</i>
Scammony, Syrian, or the true	<i>Convolvulus scammonia</i>
Scammony of Montpelier	<i>Cynanchum acutum</i>
Sciatica crefs; or Base mithri- date mustard	{ <i>Iberis</i>
Scordium	
Scorpion grafs; or Caterpillars	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>
Scorpion grafs, Mouse-ear	<i>Scorpiurus</i>
Scorpion's thorn; or Goise	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Screw tree	<i>Ulex europeus</i>
Scull or Skull cap	<i>Helicteres</i>
Scurvy grafs; or Spoon-wort	<i>Scutellaria</i>
Sea-beard	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Sea-fans (Zoophytes*)	<i>Conserua rupestris</i>
Sea-grafs	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>
Sea-weed	<i>Fucus</i>
Sebesten; or Afsyrian plum	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>
Sedge; or Char	<i>Carex</i>
Sedum, Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga sedoides</i>
Seed, Heart	<i>Cardiospermum</i>
Segs	<i>Iris pseud-acorus</i>
Self-heal	<i>Prunella</i>
Senna of the shops	<i>Cassia senna</i>
Senna, Base	<i>Cassia</i>
Senna, Bladder	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>

Senna,

* *Zoophytes* mean animal plants; as *corallines*, *sea-fans*, *sponge*, &c. which are generally classed amongst animals. The *sensitive plants* (whose sensibility is not perfectly accounted for) seem to hold the connection between real plants and *zoophytes*, and the *zoophytes* between *sensitive plants* and real animals.

Senna, Jointed-podded bladder; or Scorpion senna	} <i>Coronilla emerus</i>
Senna, Wild	<i>Cassia</i>
Sengreen; or Houseleek	<i>Sempervivum</i>
Sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa</i>
Sensitive plant, Base	<i>Æschynomene</i>
Septfoil; or Tormentil	<i>Tormentilla</i>
Sermountain; or Laserwort	<i>Laserpitium siler</i>
Serpent's, or Adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i>
Service tree	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>
Service, Maple-leaved; or Wild	<i>Cratægus terminalis</i>
Sesame; or Oily grain	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Setwell, See Zodoary	
Setwell, Garden	<i>Valeriana</i>
Setterwort; or Bear's foot	<i>Helliborus fœtidus</i>
Shaddock; or Pampelmœe (a variety)	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Shallot; see Eschalot (a variety)	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Shave grafs	<i>Equisetum</i>
Shepherd's needle; or Venus's comb	<i>Scandix peſcen</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Thlaspi bursa pastoris</i>
Shepherd's rod; or Teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Shot, Indian; or Indian cane	<i>Canna indica</i>
Shot, Plantain	<i>Canna</i>
Sickle-wort	<i>Coronilla</i>
Sidesaddle flower	<i>Sarracena</i>
Silk cotton tree	<i>Bombax</i>
Silk, Virginian	<i>Periploca</i>
Silver bush; or Jupiter's beard	<i>Anthyllis barba jovis</i>
Silver tree	<i>Protea argentea</i>
Silver weed; or Goose grafs	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Simpla nobla; or Base shrub- by hare's ear	} <i>Phyllis nobla</i>
Simpler's joy; or Common vervain	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Skirret	<i>Sium sisarum</i>
Sky flower	<i>Cineraria</i>
Sloe tree	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Sloke	<i>Ulva</i>
Smallage; or Water parsley	<i>Apium graveolens</i>

Snail

Snail trefoil	<i>Medicago</i>
Snake weed	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>
Snake-root, Virginian	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>
Snake-root, Black or Wild of } America	<i>Actæa</i>
Snap tree	<i>Justicia hyssopifolia</i>
Snap-dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i>
Snap-dragon of America	<i>Ruellia</i>
Sneeze-wort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
Sneeze-wort, Austrian	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>
Snowball tree ; or Gelder } rose	<i>Viburnum opulus (flore pleno)</i>
Snowberry bush	<i>Lonicera</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Snowdrop, Greater	<i>Leucojum</i>
Snowdrop, or Fringe tree	<i>Chionanthus</i>
Soap apple, or berry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>
Soap-wort	<i>Saponaria</i>
Soft grass	<i>Ægilops</i>
Soldanel	<i>Soldanella alpina</i>
Soldanel of the shops	<i>Convolvulus soldanella</i>
Soldier, Water; or Water aloe	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
Soldier's cullions	<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i>
Soloman's seal	<i>Convallaria polygonatum</i>
Soloman's seal of America	<i>Uvularia</i>
Sorgo	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>
Sorrel ; or Green sauce	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Sorrel, Indian red	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Sorrel, Indian white	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Sorrel, Wood	<i>Oxalis acetocella</i>
Sorrel tree	<i>Andromeda arborea</i>
Sorrowful, or Melancholy tree	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i>
Sour sop	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Southern wood	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Sow-bread ; or Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i>
Soy ; or Kidney bean of India	<i>Dolichos soja</i>
Sparrow-wort	<i>Passerina</i>
Sparrow-wort, Tragus's	<i>Stellera passerina</i>

Spear-

Spear-wort	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Speerage, See Asparagus	
Speedwell	<i>Veronica</i>
Speedwell, Male ; or Fluellin	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Speedwell, Female	<i>Antirrhinum elatine</i>
Speedwell, Water ; or Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Spice-wood	<i>Laurus</i>
Spice, All ; or Pimento	<i>Myrtus pimenta</i>
Spider-wort	<i>Anthericum</i>
Spider-wort, Great savoy ; or St. Bruno's lily	<i>Hemerocallis</i>
Spider-wort, Virginian	<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>
Spignel, Common ; or Meum	<i>Æthusa meum</i>
Spignel, Wild ; or French hartwort	<i>Seleli</i>
Spike grafs, Winged	<i>Stipa</i>
Spikenard, Indian, or True	<i>Nardus indica</i>
Spikenard, Base French	<i>Nardus</i>
Spikenard, or Nard, Celtic	<i>Valeriana celtica</i>
Spikenard, False ; or Lavander	<i>Lavandula spica</i>
Spikenard, Plowman's ; or Groundsel tree	<i>Baccharis</i>
Spikenard, Plowman's ; or Fleabane	<i>Coniza squarrosa</i>
Spikenard, Wild	<i>Asarum</i>
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>
Spinach, Strawberry ; or Blite	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Spindle tree	<i>Euonymus</i>
Spindle or Staff tree, Climing	<i>Celastrus</i>
Spindle tree, Base	<i>Kiggellaria africana</i>
Spiræa frutex	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>
Spiræa, African	<i>Diosma</i>
Spleen-wort	<i>Asplenium</i>
Spleenwort, Rough	<i>Lonchitis hirsuta</i>
Spleenwort, Rough	<i>Polypodium asplenifolium</i>
Spoonwort ; or Scurvy grafs	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Sponge (a Zoophyte)	
Spunk	<i>Agaracus</i>
Spurge ; or Milkwort	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Spurge laurel ; or Dwarf bay	<i>Daphne laureola</i>

Spurge olive	<i>Daphne oleodes</i>
Spurry	<i>Spergula</i>
Squash	<i>Cucurbita melopepo</i>
Squill; or Sea onion	<i>Scilla maritima</i>
Squill, Lefser white; or Sea daffodil	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>
Squinanch	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>
Staff or Spindle tree, Climing	<i>Celastrus</i>
Staff, Shepherd's; or Teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Stag's-horn tree	<i>Rhus</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum pyramidale</i>
Star of Arabia, and Constantinople	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>
Star of Naples	<i>Ornithogalum nutans</i>
Star-grass; or Starry duck meat	<i>Callitriche</i>
Star-wort; or Aster	<i>Aster</i>
Star-jelly	<i>Tremella</i>
Star-wort, Base	<i>Bupthalmum</i>
Star-wort, Trailing American	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>
Star-wort, Yellow; or Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Stavesacre; or Louse-wort	<i>Delphinium staphisagra</i>
Stitch-wort; or Star-flower	<i>Stellaria</i>
Stink-horns	<i>Phallus</i>
Stock July-flower	<i>Cheiranthus</i>
Stock, Annual, or Ten-weeks	<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>
Stock, Dwarf annual	<i>Hesperis</i>
Stock, Virginian	<i>Hesperis</i>
Stonecrop; or Wall pepper	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Stonecrop tree; or Shrubby glass-wort	<i>Chenopodium</i>
Stramonium; or Thorn apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Strawberry, Barren	<i>Fragaria sterilis</i>
Strawberry, Barren	<i>Potentilla montpelienensis</i>
Strawberry blite; or Spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Strawberry tree; or Spanish red-worts	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Succory; or Cichory	<i>Cichorium</i>

Succory,

Succory, Gum	<i>Chondrilla</i>
Succory, Warty; or Zacintha	<i>Lapsana zacintha</i>
Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinale</i>
Sulphur-wort; or Hog's fennel	<i>Peucedanum</i>
Sultan flower; or Sweet sultan	<i>Centaurea moschata</i>
Sumach	<i>Rhus</i>
Sumach, Myrtle-leaved	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>
Sumach, Tanner's	<i>Coriaria ruscifolia</i>
Sundew	<i>Drosera</i>
Sun-flower, Common annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Sun-flower, Perennial	<i>Helianthus multiflorus</i>
Sun-flower, Base or Willow leaved	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Sun-flower, Dwarf American	<i>Rudbeckia</i>
Sun-flower, Dwarf, of Carolina	<i>Polymnia tetragonotheca</i>
Sun-flower, Little	<i>Cistus</i>
Sun-flower, Maryland tickseed	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Swallow-wort	<i>Asclepias</i>
Swallow-wort, African; or Cockscomb fritillary	{ <i>Stapelia variegata</i>
Sweet briar; or Eglantine	
Sweet John; and Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sweet sop	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Sweet sultan	<i>Centaurea moschata</i>
Sweet weed	<i>Capraria</i>
Sweet William; and Sweet John	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sweet William, Indian; or Quamoclit	{ <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Swine's cress	
Sycamore, True; or Pha- raoh's fig tree	{ <i>Ficus sycamorus</i>
Sycamore or Plane, False; or Greater maple	
Syringa; or Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>

T

Tacamahaca	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Tallow tree	<i>Croton sebiferum</i>
	Tamarind

Tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i>
Tansey, Common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Tansey, Wild	<i>Potentilla</i>
Tare, or Vetch with black seed	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Tarragon; or Dragon-wort	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>
Tarton-raire	<i>Daphne tdrtonraira</i>
Tea tree, Bohea	<i>Thea bohea</i>
Tea tree, Green	<i>Thea viridis</i>
Tea, New Jersey	<i>Ceanothus americana</i>
Tea, Labrador	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Tea, Oswego; or Indian baulm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Tea, Paraguay; South sea; } Yapon; or Dahoon holly }	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Teazel, Fuller's; or Shepherd's rod	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Teazel, Small	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
Tent-wort	<i>Asplenium</i>
Thistle	<i>Carduus</i>
Thistle, Common corn	<i>Serratula arvensis</i>
Thistle, Blessed; or Carduus } benedictus }	<i>Centaurea benedicta</i>
Thistle, Carline	<i>Carlina</i>
Thistle, Distaff	<i>Atractylis</i>
Thistle, Distaff, Yellow	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Thistle, Fish	<i>Cnicus acarna</i>
Thistle, Fuller's; or Teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Thistle, Globe	<i>Echinops</i>
Thistle, Golden	<i>Scolymus</i>
Thistle, Hedge-hog	<i>Caëtus</i>
Thistle, Lady's, or Milk	<i>Carduus marianus</i>
Thistle, Melancholy	<i>Carduus helenioides</i>
Thistle, Melon	<i>Caëtus</i>
Thistle, Soft, or Gentle	<i>Carduus dissectus</i>
Thistle, Solstitial; or Barnaby	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Thistle, Sow; or Hare's lettuce	<i>Sonchus</i>
Thistle, Sow; or Wild lettuce	<i>Prenanthes</i>
Thistle, Downy sow; or } Wooly hawkweed }	<i>Andryala lanata</i>
	Thistle,

*Thistle, Torch	<i>Cañtus</i>
Thistle, Wooly, or Cotton	<i>Onopordon</i>
Thongs	<i>Fucus loreus</i>
Thorn apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Thorn, Black	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Thorn, Box	<i>Lycium</i>
Thorn, Christ's	<i>Rhamnus spina christi</i>
Thorn, Egyptian	<i>Mimosa</i>
Thorn, Evergreen; or Pyracantha	<i>Mespilus pyracantha</i>
Thorn, Goat's; or Tragacanth	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>
Thorn, Lily	<i>Catesbæa spinosa</i>
Thorn, Purging	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Thorn, Scorpion's; or Gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Thorn, Spanish hedge-hog	<i>Anthyllis erinacea</i>
Thorn, White; or Hawthorn	<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i>
Thorny plant, Burning	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Thorough wax	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>
Three-leaved grafs	<i>Trifolium</i>
Thrift; or Sea pink	<i>Statice armeria</i>
Throat-wort, Greater	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>
Throat-wort, Lesser	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Throat-wort, Blue umbelliferous	<i>Trachelium cæruleum</i>
Thyme, Common	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Thyme, Dodder of	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>
Thyme, Mastick	<i>Thymus mustichina</i>
Thyme, Mother of; or Wild } thyme; or Basil }	<i>Thymus serpillum</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Corispermum</i>
Tiger's-foot	<i>Ipomoea pes tigridis</i>
Tinker's (Dr.) weed; Fever- } root; or False ipecacuana }	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Toad, or Paddock-stool	<i>Agaricus</i>
Toad grafs	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia</i>
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tolu tree, Balsam of	<i>Toluiifera balsamum</i>
Tomatoes	<i>Solanum peruvianum</i>
Tooth-ach, or Pellitory, tree	<i>Zanthoxylum</i>

Tooth-

Tooth-pick ; or Vishnaga	<i>Daucus visnaga</i>
Tooth-wort ; or Coral-wort	<i>Dentaria</i>
Tooth-wort ; or Lead-wort	<i>Plumbago</i>
Tormentil ; or Septfoil	<i>Tormentilla erecta</i>
Touch me not ; or Yellow jasmine	{ <i>Impatiens noli tangere</i>
Touch me not ; or Spurting cucumber	
Traveller's joy ; or Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Tree everlasting	<i>Gnaphalium arboreum</i>
Tree moss	<i>Lichen</i>
Trefoil	<i>Trifolium</i>
Trefoil, Bean	<i>Cytisus</i>
Trefoil, Stinking bean	<i>Anagyris fœtida</i>
Trefoil, Hedge-hog	<i>Medicago polymorpha (intertexta)</i>
Trefoil, Bird's-foot	<i>Lotus</i>
Trefoil, Marsh ; or Bog-bean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Trefoil, Moon	<i>Medicago</i>
Trefoil, Shrub	<i>Ptelia trifoliata</i>
Trefoil of Montpelier, Shrub	<i>Lotus dorycnium</i>
Trefoil, Snail	<i>Medicago prostata</i>
Trefoil, Thorny, of Candia	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>
Trefoil tree ; or Laburnum	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Trefoil, Base tree	<i>Cytisus</i>
Trichomanes	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>
True love ; or Herb Paris	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
True love ; or Herb Paris of America	{ <i>Trillium</i>
Truffles	
Trumpet flower ; or Scarlet jasmine	{ <i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Tube rose	
Tulip	<i>Polianthes tuberosa</i>
Tulip, African ; or Blood-flower	<i>Tulipa</i>
Tulip, Chequered	<i>Hæmanthus</i>
Tulip tree	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Tulip tree, Laurel-leaved	<i>Liriodendrum tulipifera</i>
Turn-hoof ; or Ground ivy	<i>Magnolia</i>
	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
	Tupelo

Tupelo tree	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>
Turbith, Indian, or of the shops	<i>Convolvulus turbethum</i>
Turbith, Garganic	<i>Thapsia garganica</i>
Turkey feather	<i>Ulva favonia</i>
Turk's cap ; or Martagon	<i>Lilium martagon</i>
Turk's head	<i>Cactus</i>
Turk's turban	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Turnep	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Turnep, French (a variety)	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
Turnsol ; or wart-wort	<i>Heliotropium</i>
Turpentine tree	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>
Tutsan ; or park-leaves	<i>Hypericum androsænum</i>
Twopence, Herb ; or Money- wort	{ <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Twa, or Twy blade	
	<i>Ophrys</i>

V

Valerian, Garden	<i>Valeriana phu</i>
Valerian, Greek ; Jacob's lad- der ; or Charity	{ <i>Polemonium</i>
Vanilla ; or Venelloe	
Varnish tree ; or Poison ash, or Oak	{ <i>Rhus vernix</i>
Venus's comb ; or Shepherd's needle	
Venus's looking glass	<i>Scandix pecten</i>
Venus's navel-wort	<i>Campanula speculum</i>
Vernal grass	<i>Cynoglossum lusitanicum</i>
Vervain	<i>Anthoxanthum</i>
Vervain, Common ; or Sim- pler's joy	<i>Verbena</i>
Vervain mallow	{ <i>Verbena officinalis</i>
Vetch ; or Tare	
Vetch, Ax, or Hatchet	<i>Malva</i>
Vetch, Bitter	<i>Vicia</i>
Vetch, Bitter ; or Heath peas	<i>Coronilla securidaca</i>
	<i>Ervum ervilia</i>
	<i>Orobus</i>
	Vetch,

Vetch, Jointed podded bitter	<i>Ervum lens</i>
Vetch, Chichling	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Vetch, Crimson grafs	<i>Lathyrus nifolia</i>
Vetch, Cluſius's foreign hatchet	<i>Biserrula pelecinus</i>
Vetch, Horse-shoe	<i>Hippocrepis</i>
Vetch, Kidney ; or Lady's finger	{ <i>Anthyllis</i>
Vetch, Liquorice	
Vetch, Knobbed-rooted liquorice	<i>Astragalus glycyphylus</i>
Vetch, Milk	<i>Glycine</i>
Vetch, Base milk	<i>Astragalus</i>
Vetch, Venetian	<i>Phaca</i>
Vetch, Medic	<i>Orobus</i>
Vetchling	<i>Hedysarum</i>
Vetchling, Yellow	<i>Astragalus onobrychis</i>
Viburnum	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>
Viburnum, American	<i>Viburnum</i>
Vine tree	<i>Lantana</i>
Vine, Black ; or Black bryony	<i>Vitis</i>
Vine, Climing five-leaved, of Canada ; or Virginian ivy, or Creeper	{ <i>Tamus</i>
Vine, Spanish arbour	
Vine, White ; or White bryony	<i>Hedera quinquefolia</i>
Violet, Common	<i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i>
Violet, Bulbous ; or Snowdrop	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Violet, Calathian	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Violet, Dames ; Rocket ; or Queen's July-flower	{ <i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Violet, Dog's-tooth	
Violet, or Milfoil, Water	<i>Gentiana</i>
Viper's grafs	<i>Hesperis</i>
Virgin's bower, Blue	<i>Erythronium dens canis</i>
Viorna	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>
Visnaga ; or Tooth-pick	<i>Scorzonera</i>
Umbrella tree	<i>Clematis viticella</i>
Uva ursi ; or Bear berries	<i>Clematis viorna</i>
Urine-wort	<i>Daucus visnaga</i>
	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
	<i>Arbutus uva ursi</i>
	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
	Wagebroom

W

Wagebroom	<i>Protea argentea</i>
Wake Robin	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Wall-flower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
Walnut tree	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Walnut, Jamaica ; Sandbox tree ; or Farting tree	{ <i>Hura crepitans</i>
Walnut, Virginian ; or Hicory	
Wall-wort ; Dane-wort ; or Dwarf elder	{ <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Wanhom	<i>Kæmpferia</i>
Ware, Sea	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>
Wart-wort	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloïdes</i>
Wart-wort ; or Turnsol	<i>Heliotropium</i>
Wart-wort ; or Nipple-wort	<i>Lapsana</i>
Water-leaf	<i>Hydrophyllum</i>
Water-wort	<i>Elatine hydropiper</i>
Wayfaring ; or Pliant mealy tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Weed, Sweet ; or Wild liquorice	<i>Capraria</i>
Weld ; or Would ; or Base rocket	<i>Reseda</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum</i>
Wheat, Buck	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>
Wheat, Cow	<i>Melampyrum</i>
Wheat, French	<i>Polygonum</i>
Wheat, Turkey ; or Indian maize	<i>Zea</i>
Whin ; Furze ; or Gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Whin, Petty ; Cammock ; or Rest-harrow.	{ <i>Ononis antiquorum</i>
Whin, Petty ; or Small broom	
Whistles, Sea	<i>Fucus nodosus</i>
White beam ; White leaf tree ; or Aria theophrasti	{ <i>Cratægus aria</i>
White, or Milk wood	
Whitlow grafs	<i>Draba</i>
Whitlow grafs, Common	<i>Draba verna</i>
Whitlow grafs, Rue-leaved	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>
O o	Whortle-

Whortle-berry ; Red-worts ; or Bilberry	} <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Whortle-berry, or Bladder nut, African	} <i>Royena</i>
Whorts, Black	<i>Vaccinium</i>
Whortle-berry, with flowers single	<i>Vaccinium vitis idaea</i>
Whorts, Bog or Moor ; or Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>
Whorts, Spanish red ; or Strawberry tree	} <i>Arbutis unedo</i>
Wicken ; Quickbeam ; Moun- tain ash ; or Roan tree	} <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Widow-wail	<i>Cneorum tricoccon</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Willow, French ; or Willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i>
Willow, Spiked, of Theophrastus	<i>Spiræa</i>
Willow, or gale, Sweet	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Willow herb ; or Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum</i>
Willow herb ; or Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgare</i>
Willow herb, Rosebay	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Wind-flower ; or Anemone	<i>Anemone</i>
Wind-seed	<i>Arctotis</i>
Winter-berry	<i>Prinos verticillatus</i>
Winter-bloom	<i>Azalea</i>
Winter-green	<i>Pyrola</i>
Winter-green, Ivy flowering	<i>Kalmia</i>
Winter-green, with chick- weed flowers	} <i>Trientalis europæa</i>
Woad, Common	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Woad, Wild ; Dyer's or Yel- low weed	} <i>Reseda luteola</i>
Wolf's bane ; or Aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Wolf's bane ; or Winter aconite	<i>Helleborus hyemalis</i>
Wolf's claw	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Woodbind ; or Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>
Woodbind, Spanish ; or Ar- bour vine	} <i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i>

Wood

Wood of life; or Lignum vitæ	<i>Guaiacum</i>
Woodroof	<i>Asperula</i>
Wood-waxen; or Dyer's broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Worm-grafs	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>
Worm-seed	<i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Wormwood, Sea	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Wormwood, Wild; or Base feverfew	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Wortle, Petroseline; or Parsley	<i>Apium petroselinum</i>
Woundwort of Achilles	<i>Achillea</i>
Woundwort, Clown's	<i>Stachis</i>
Woundwort, or consound, Saracen's	<i>Solidago</i>
Woundwort, True Saracen's	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>
Wrack	<i>Fucus</i>
Wrack, Grafs	<i>Zostera</i>

Y

Yam, or Yaum; or Indian potatoe	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>
Yapon; Calsina; or South sea tea	<i>Ilex cassine</i>
Yarrow (see Milfoil)	<i>Achillea</i>
Yellow-root	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>
Yellow-weed; or Wild woad	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Yerva-mora; or Golden rod tree	<i>Bosea yerva mora</i>
Yew tree, Common	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

Z

Zacintha; or Warded succory	<i>Lapsana zacintha</i>
Zedoary, Round	<i>Kæmpferia rotunda</i>
Zedoary, Long; or Galangal	<i>Kæmpferia galanga</i>
Zerumbet; or Wild ginger	<i>Amomum zerumbet</i>

A TABLE of Vegetable DRUGS not in the INDEXES.

Aniseeds		<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Asafoetida	a resin	<i>Ferula asafoetida</i>
Balaustines		<i>Punica</i>
Benzoin ; or Benjamin	a resin	{ <i>Laurus benzoin</i> <i>Terminalia benzoin</i>
Burgundy pitch	a resin	
Canella alba		<i>Pinus abies</i>
Caranna	a resin	<i>Canella alba</i>
Cardamon seeds		<i>Carissa carandas</i>
Cassia fistularis		<i>Amomum cardamomum</i>
Cassia lignea		<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Castor oil		<i>Laurus cassia</i>
Cochineal	(see Kermes)	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Dragon's blood	a gum resin	<i>Cactus cochenillifer</i>
Frankincense ; or Olibanum	a resin	<i>Juniperus lycia</i>
Gum ammoniac	a gum resin	
Gum anime	a resin	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>
Gum arabic	a gum	<i>Mimosa nilotica</i>
Gum copal	a resin	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>
Gum elemi	a resin	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>
Gum guajacum	a resin	<i>Guajacum officinale</i>
Gum labdanum	a resin	<i>Cistus ladaniferus</i>
Gum lac	a resin	<i>Rhamnus ziziphus</i>
Gum sandarach (called pounce)	a resin	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Gum senega	a gum	<i>Mimosa senegal</i>
Gum tragacanth, or dragant	a gum	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>
Hermodytyl		<i>Colchicum variegatum</i>
Liquidamber ; Storax ; or Gum sweet	a resin	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Mace		<i>Myristica officinalis</i>
Manna	a gum	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>
Mastiche	a resin	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>
Myrrh	a gum resin	
Oleum rhodii		
Opium		<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Opoponax	a gum resin	<i>Pastinaca opoponax</i>
Origanum, Oil of		<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Sago (the pith of a palm tree, called todda-panna)		<i>Cycas circinalis</i>
Salep		<i>Orchis mascula</i>
Sarcocolla	a gum resin	<i>Penaea sarcocolla</i>
Scammony	a gum resin	<i>Convolvulus scammonia</i>
Styrax ; or Storax calamita ; or Jew's frankincense	a resin	{ <i>Styrax officinalis</i> <i>Mimosa catechu</i>
Terra japonica		
Venice turpentine	a resin	<i>Pinus larix</i>

T H E E N D.



ERRATA.

- Page 7, line 24, for *tropælum* read *tropæolum*
 8, lines 24 and 30, for *antheræ* read *anthera*
 line 28, for *filam* read *filum*
 35, line 15, dele *at spring*
 18, dele (*which flowers*)
 37, line 19, for *bulbous* read *bulbus*
 42, line 9, for *ecnhiridion* read *enchiridion*
 45, *Calceolaria*, under species read 3
 46, *Veronica*, under species read 40
 49, for *Wackendorfia* read *Wachendorfia*
 for *Anthistria* read *Anthistiria*
 55, *Sirium*, under species read 1
 58, *Vinca*, under growth read *s & h*
 62, notes line 4, for *dies* read *die*
 66, *Apium*, under species read 2
 for *Scambucus* read *Sambucus*
 notes line 4, after Linnæus, read, *being only a variety*
from Smallage
 69, *Frankenia*, under species read 3
 79, *Toluisfera*, read *t*, 1, *S. America*
 80, for *Hematoxylon* read *Hæmatoxylon*
 81, *Codon*, under growth read *s*
 83, *Sedum*, under species read 19
 84, notes line 5, dele (*mangrove or mangles*) and insert (*candel*)
 85, *Euphorbia*, under growth read *h & s*
 89, *Rubus*, under growth and species read *s & h*, 19
 90, for *Ternstromia* read *Ternstroemia*
 93, *Fothergilla*, under species read 2
Nigella, under species read 5
 94, *Ranunculus*, under species read 42
 98, *Bartsia*, under species read 5
 103, *Cheiranthus*, under species read 19
Brassica, under species read 12
 104, *Myagrum*, under species read 9
 106, before *Order Octandria*, read *Order Heptandria*, (*seven*
males) *African geraniums*
 108, *Lavatera*, under species read 9
 125, *Inula*, under species read 25
 127, for *Sylphium* read *Silphium*
 131, *Scrapias*, under species read 9
 132, *Helicteres*, under species read 6
 136, *Betula*, under species read 7
 137, for *Paterium* read *Poterium*
 138, notes line 7, for *racinus* read *ricinus*
 141, notes line 9, for *or* read *and*
 150, *Isoetes*, under species read 2
 178, after *Lycopsis*, read *Small wild buglofs*
 219, between lines 8 and 9, read *Buglofs, Small wild---Lycopsis*
arvensis.

REPORT

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

